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Vol. CCII, No. 2638
AUGUST 26, 1950

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THE weather-lore of the people has centuries of experience behind it, though perforce it is but local — just as Authority's decree is general. The sunrise tells much, strong colours, high dawns or over-much clarity portending rain or storm. As do indeed the movements of the beasts — do they not say that madly-squeaking swine can "see the wind"? For the townsman there is chimney smoke that plunges back to earth, old Fido's sluggishness, the unusual range of distant bells, or the clarity of stars seen over-night. And if, despite all, the rain should catch you summer-clad, or sudden sun parboil you in your cautious coat, you can call for Bass or Worthington, to save or soothe. For these, too, are come by centuries of observation of man's need — in every aspect that our climate wears.

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Volume CCII No. 2638 The SPHERE, London, August 26, 1950

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE RECALL OF PARLIAMENT—THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER, WHO WILL BROADCAST TO-NIGHT ON THE HOME SERVICE, SEEN WITH HIS CHIEF LIEUTENANT, MR. EDEN, AS THEY ARRIVED AT DOWNING STREET TO REQUEST THE PREMIER TO CONSIDER AN EARLIER RECALL: Mr. Attlee refused the request, and reaffirmed that September 12, the date announced, still stood. In this Saturday broadcast at 9.15 p.m., it is understood that Mr. Churchill will refer at length to his reasons for requesting an earlier reassembly of Parliament

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden received a great ovation when they arrived at No. 10, Downing Street, last week to meet Mr. Attlee and to present their request for Parliament's recall. As Labour Ministers waited on the pavement for their cars after a Cabinet meeting, Mr. Churchill's car pulled up, and cheering crowds engulfed the new arrivals and the waiting Ministers. Viscount Alexander and Mr. Shinwell swiftly retired to No. 10, and Mr. Gaitskell, attempting to cross the road to the Treasury, was almost swept off his feet. There was another ovation for Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden when they left Downing Street after an interview which had resulted in a firm refusal of their request. It seemed evident from the length of the meeting between Mr. Attlee, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Clement Davies that a stormy exchange of views took place, and Mr. Davies followed up a day later with a statement expressing "disappointment and distress" at the Government's attitude at a time of international crisis

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

"To a Princess."—Princess Elizabeth's baby, born in times of peril and anxiety, afforded to a waiting Western world a bright gleam in dark skies. Here were hope and happiness and a new beginning in a sick and sad world. I can think of many who, born in a moment of fearful crisis, lived out long lives in serenity and peace—those, for example, born in early June 1815. "Safely delivered of a Princess"—the traditional wording brought a smile to many a hearer's or reader's lips. It suggested the old courtier's epigram, "Men, women and Royalties." One wondered whether in the bad old days of privilege, *The Times* ever announced: "The Countess of Broadacres yesterday gave birth to a Viscount." A Princess, no doubt; but human and approachable if she follow the pattern set by her parents and grandparents. May she and her House and the nations it reigns over enjoy many, many years of prosperity and health, and live in peace. It is the longing of practically every living person. As a prayer to heaven, it should be strong enough to move mountains.

Five Years Late.—The measures now being taken to devise some apology for national defence are *panic* measures, and even now, panic is the stimulus of the Government and the politicians. The bulk of the public is still apathetic, games-mad, holiday-obsessed or unbelieving. "World War III—no, it's too bad to be true." In all this Government *volte-face*, in these feverish activities induced by Korea's kick-in-the-pants, Mr. Attlee and his Government yet lack one thing and to me it is an incredible omission. Not one word has fallen from the Premier or his Ministers to suggest that they have been to blame for not taking ordinary precautions earlier. Not one word of apology or admission of criminal negligence and myopia has been offered in or out of Parliament. For five long years they poured our money out on their Welfare State and on the dollar battle, and made not the slightest effort to ensure the hulk of the ship-of-state. Its timbers were rotten, the money went in decorating the crew's quarters. Omniscience is the badge of all the tribe. A Minister must never admit that he was wrong or guessed wrong. Yet he spends his day in pointing out that his political opponents were never right, and never will be. Why do we endure this *hubris*? Why do we not insist on a crawling, grovelling apology from Attlee and Cripps, and those sorry Defence Ministers whose culpable errors of judgment and criminal negligence we have endured for five years? I suppose because we are powerless; ten votes have been enough to keep us in fetters. And already we are made aware of some part of the suffering which their myopia must cause us.

Melting-pot Again.—Our sons and grandsons, the youth of the nation, the cannon fodder of the next war, have no future. In one hour their plans and hopes of a career of some sort are thrown into confusion. Conscription was a weak compromise, Labour's tail insisted on compromise and had the last word. The best brains of Government were required for "the things that mattered," the economic and Welfare State fronts. Anyone would do for the defence Ministries. So young men and their parents were instructed to make such plans as they could for their civil careers on the basis of eighteen-months service. And now those plans are in the melting-pot, scraps of paper torn-up. University, apprenticeship, training projects and agreements are scrapped. The whole future of our youth is in chaos. Cynicism, frustration, futility are its portion. But the Government is never wrong, never put a foot wrong. It was "circumstances beyond our control." I am old and disillusioned; my own opinion, bred of long experience of the "omniscience" of Governments, is not fit for print. If Mr. Attlee's Socialist administration, 1945-50, with all the boons and benefits which it has showered on the nation, has given the rising generation a more favourable view of the wisdom and clear-sightedness of statesmen, I will admit myself wrong again. I rather enjoy such admissions. I would rather err with the common man than be always right with the statesmen.

A SISTER FOR CHARLES—A MILLING CROWD GATHERED OUTSIDE CLARENCE HOUSE, WHERE THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BIRTH OF A PRINCESS WAS POSTED BY THE FOUR DOCTORS: Princess Elizabeth's daughter was born shortly before noon on Tuesday, August 15. The new Princess becomes third in succession to the Throne, following Princess Elizabeth and Prince Charles

Recall of Parliament.—Mr. Attlee's first answer to the requests by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Clement Davies for the recall of Parliament within ten days did indeed strike me as complacent. Was it "all of a piece" with his complacency about the eternal rightness of Ministers in office? Either we are in urgent danger from every quarter or we are being led down the garden-path to a mythical crater-edge for some propaganda purpose which we cannot fathom. Is it recruiting "pep." for the Services and C.D.? Or a device to soften us up to accept increased taxation? If so, it is expert propaganda, and as realistic as possible. If we are in a crisis of our fate, if time is on the enemy's side, a single day may make a difference, and it is a curious, if time-honoured, bureaucratic expedient to ask for "reasons in writing." If our lives, our fate and those of our children are to be drastically recast, we should like our "own representative" to attend on our behalf; even a murderer has that right. We should like to be "formally" consulted before being placed again in the melting-pot. The Premier's first curious reply seemed to suggest that "Dr. Jekyll was quite at ease." "Everything is in perfect order. Paddle and watch cricket and bathing belles. The Government is not worrying, and no decisions need be made until September 12, if then." No doubt Dr. Jekyll will think again, for Mr. Hyde has a way of breaking out unexpectedly. But that complacent request for "reasons in writing" did strike one as typically Attletic.

"England in Danger."—Forty years ago an American visiting our island saw on the posters the legends "England in danger," "England's fearful task." He knew that we had a little war on somewhere, a political crisis at home, and so on, and he wondered to which crisis the posters referred. He found that we were playing cricket in Australia and had to make 300 runs in a fourth innings to avert defeat. From which he decided that we were all games maniacs. *Plus ça change. . . .* We are in danger again; were in much more fearful military and political danger on the eve of the final (or Oval) Test; and terrible was the predicament of the Cabinet (the *cricket* cabinet, of course). "All our soldiers ran away, all our ships were stranded" on the day of fate. Evans hurt his thumb, Washbrook strained his back, Parkhouse developed a cold, and all had to be excused. The cabinet was separated by space and preferences. The long-distance telephones buzzed unceasing. Fearful efforts were made to compel a team to come in, in England's danger. There were decisions and counter-decisions. And while all these grave matters were afoot, Warwickshire was offering a simple solution by beating the enemy on its own. Why worry to pick an "England" side when a county side, flushed with victory, could oblige? Well, cricket's a funny game, and an American visitor to-day, as forty years back, might find cause to label us a queer people. Let us hope that our political crisis, viewed after the event, may appear relatively as unimportant as our cricket crisis.

Too Old at Forty?—I note this heart-cry in the holiday Press. It seems that people of forty are too often regarded as too old for employment in all too many types of job. Reading this, I regard the nostrums of centenarians and of doctors which lay down rules for longevity. Why should we put ourselves out and cut out our little comforts in order to ensure sixty non-stop years of unemployment, poverty and boredom? But then I glance at still another column and skim the golden wisdom broadcast by the nonagenarians, Shaw, for example, and Inge. Surely it's worth a little restraint to attain to ninety and to the status of prophet and froth-blower? Who so fit as the nonagenarians to expose folly, frauds and fallacies, to show humanity up naked and ashamed in all its shams? Who hits the nail so plumb on the head, who so fearless and frank as your nonagenarian? I must admit that the "gloomy Dean" gave me profit and pleasure when the other day he belaboured Holy Writ, trounced the Psalms for frequent obscurity and absurdity, beat up certain religious sects, praised others, and generally condemned the large proportion of Judaism, of mumbo-jumbo, of sadism and sharp practice, of jingle and meaningless obscurity which it is the duty of every "Christom child" to read, listen to and sing every day and week of his life. It must surely add to the difficulties of the parson, heavy enough, in all conscience, that he must find the means in his sermons of explaining so much obscurity and of explaining away so much of the sharp practice and sadism and sheer nastiness which remain for ever unexpurgated in our Bible.

PRINCE CHARLES SETS OUT FOR A DRIVE: So great were the crowds outside Clarence House on the day of the birth of the little Princess that her brother was taken out by car, no doubt to avoid being involved in the throng. Prince Charles is now twenty-one months old

Truth About Joseph.—I listened intently to a radio play—a thing I have seldom done—with the above title by an old friend, Lawrence Jones. I knew that (like it or no) he would make me laugh and make me think. For none can question his wit and his subtilty (how do you spell it?). It is his subtilty which strains one's thinking faculties. I enjoyed his play, which was strongly cast, though some of his more delicate turns of wit were drowned in the Scots accent and raucous tones. But there was plenty of it. The play turned me back to *Genesis* and that episode with Mrs. Potiphar, and I came back to the play from the original with the conclusion that the play had been mistitled. Mr. Jones should have called it "The Truth about Potiphar's Wife." For so subtle is the author of the play that the truth about Joseph remains obscure. In the original, he behaved well in the incident and was the victim of gross injustice. In the play it is not made *quite* clear to the simple if Joseph was a saint or a sinner, put career before his honour, self-interest before duty to humanity, or vice-versa. Well, it is a tract for the times; perhaps Mr. Jones had his tongue in his cheek, perhaps he gave us credit for some share of his own subtilty. And—irrelevant detail—I was intrigued to learn from *Genesis* that Joseph, having escaped from the Potiphars, was ultimately rewarded by Pharaoh with the daughter of Potipherah. What's in a name? Destiny.

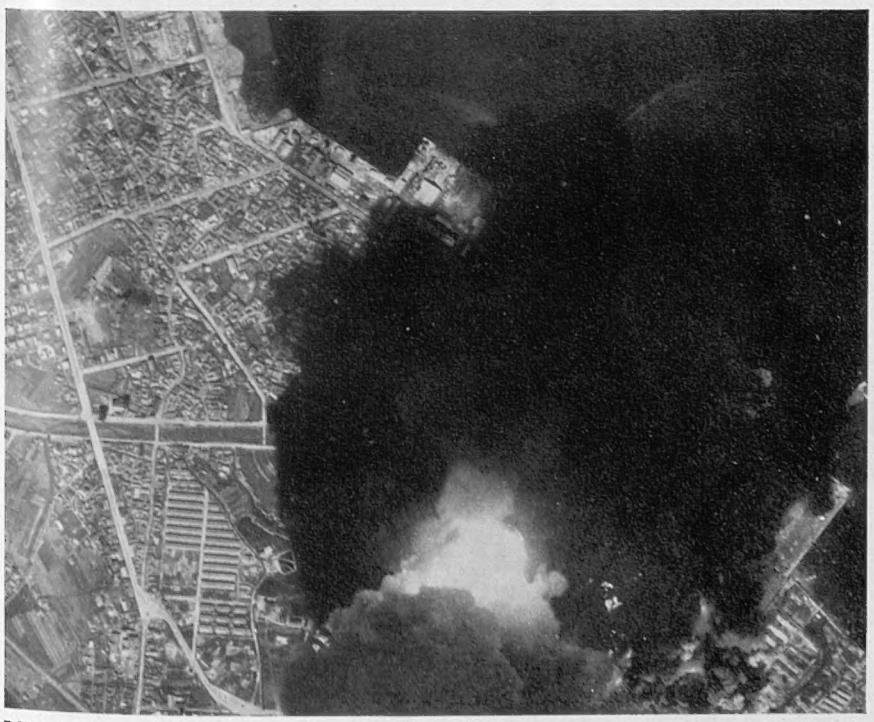
THE OLD STAGER

BOMBS ON WONSAN

Americans Attack a Refinery on the East Coast of North Korea

On left—**THE CHOSEN OIL REFINERY AT WONSAN A FEW MOMENTS BEFORE IT WAS BOMBED BY B 29s :** This aerial view was taken from a reconnaissance aircraft. When the bombers came in they dropped 400 tons of bombs on three targets in the North Korean seaport town, their targets being the rail centre, the locomotive repair shops, and the refinery. According to returning crews, the oil-fed flames rose to 3,000 ft.

THE FIRST BOMBS HIT THE CHOSEN REFINERY : The refinery was selected as a major target after it was seen that earlier attacks had failed to put more than a fraction of the plant out of action. The refinery included an important distillation plant



DAY TURNED INTO NIGHT AT WONSAN AS SMOKE AND FLAME LEAP SKYWARD : This aerial view was taken at the height of the raid. On this day alone more than 625 tons of bombs were dropped on North Korean targets, 400 tons being on the three targets in Wonsan. About seventy B 29s took part in the raid

SUPERFORTRESSES DROPPING THEIR BOMBS OVER A NORTH KOREAN TARGET : After the Wonsan raid tail-gunners in the B 29s reported that they could see smoke rising from the refinery when they were over 100 miles away and almost "home." The Wonsan oil refinery was the largest in Korea and probably the largest built by the Japanese outside their home islands

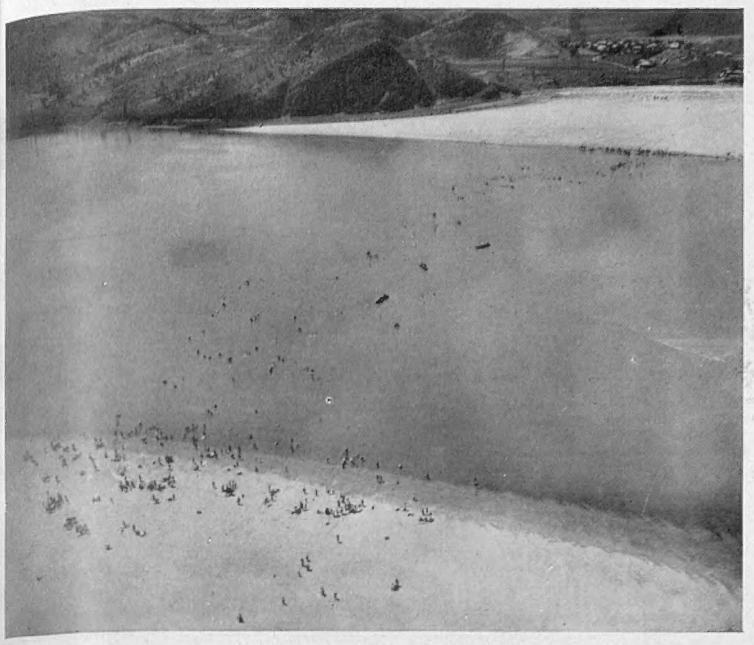
NEWLY-ARRIVED AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN MOVING UP FROM RAIL-HEAD TO THE BATTLEFRONT ON THE NAKTONG RIVER: This unit is passing through typical South Korean country-side, with its acres of paddy-fields lying at the foot of the rounded hills. On the whole, it is poor tank country

ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF SOUTH KOREA

THE TERRAIN OVER WHICH THE WAR IS BEING WAGED

LOOKING ACROSS THE NAKTONG RIVER INTO ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY: This aerial view shows how roads are few and far between and the hills provide admirable opportunities for well-conducted defensive warfare. Last week the Americans drove the North Koreans out of nearly all their Naktong bridgeheads, but not from the largest of them, situated near Waegwan, a threat to strategically important Taegu

EN ROUTE TO THE BATTLEFIELDS NORTH OF MASAN: Mobile unit of the 5th Regimental Combat Team of the United States Army passing infantrymen taking their statutary rest on the march. This picture was taken during the recent "build-up" in the south-western area of the Pusan perimeter

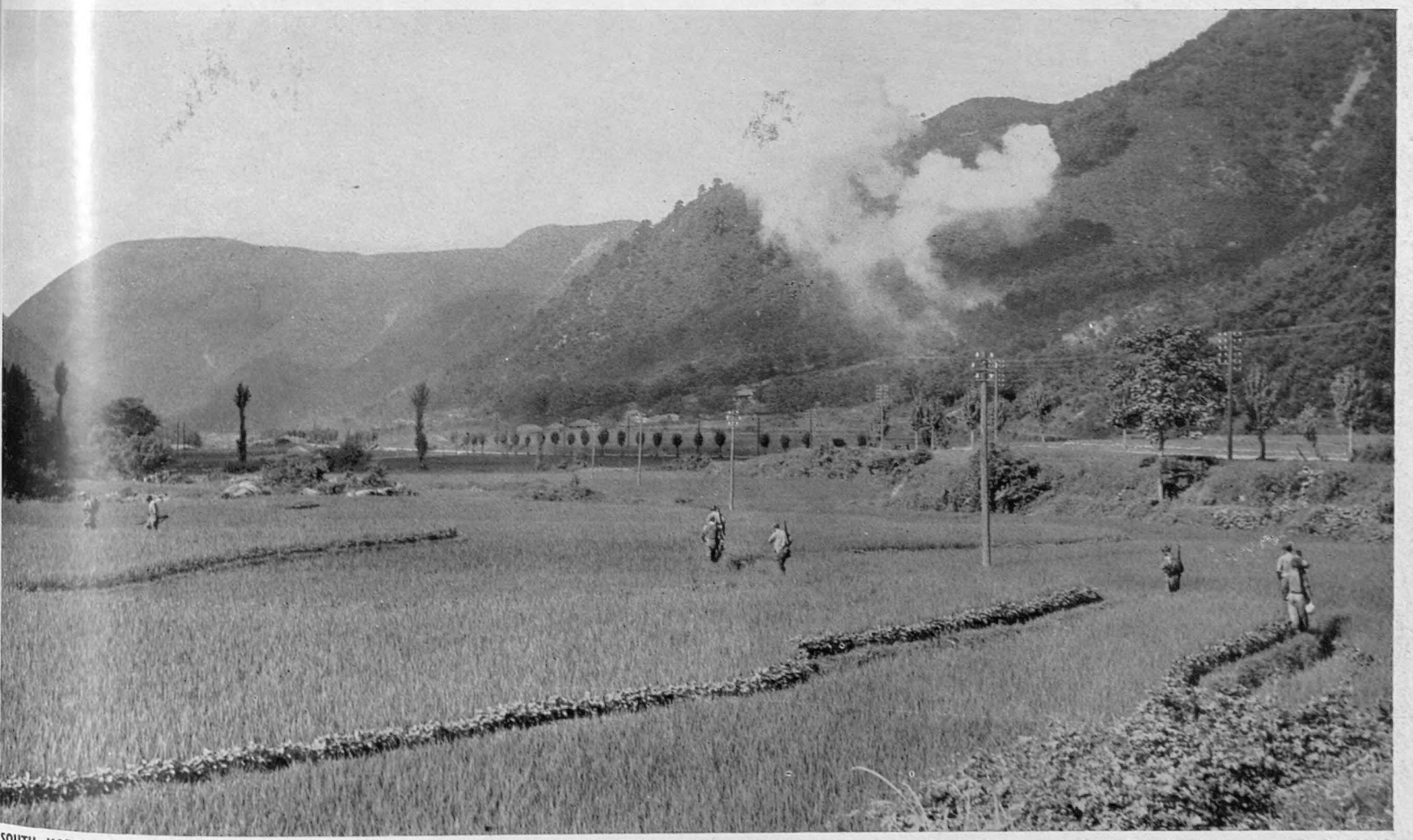


REFUGEES WADING ACROSS A SHALLOW RIVER, PROBABLY A TRIBUTARY OF THE NAKTONG, IN THE REGION OF WAEGWAN: Mingled with these refugees there are guerilla forces, and this policy of infiltration has been a cause of increasing embarrassment to the Americans

A COMMANDER OF MARINES SETS UP HIS CAMP FOR THE NIGHT: Jeeps and tents in moorland country near the head of a valley. In the background is a helicopter which the commander uses for visiting units

SEARCHING FOR ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS: This picture was taken from a P 51 operating over the Naktong at a point where the Reds were known to be massing in strength. Near the river are cultivated fields, and in the background on the right is a large village

War pictures from the Korean front have been much concerned with the American build-up from Pusan, and there have been a host of impressive photographs of tanks and supplies of every kind arriving in the bridgehead. Many people may want to know also what kind of terrain the Americans are fighting over in South Korea, and the pictures on these pages have been chosen for the most part with a view to showing the battlefields and potential battlefields. The whole territory within the Pusan bridgehead is broken by hills and valleys, and there are few extensive plains. The chances of waging successful defensive warfare are great, but it has to be remembered that nearly all the rivers are shallow, and here, of course, the advantage is with the attackers. Much of the country round Pusan is intensively cultivated, with crops of rice, millet, barley, beans, cotton and tobacco predominating.

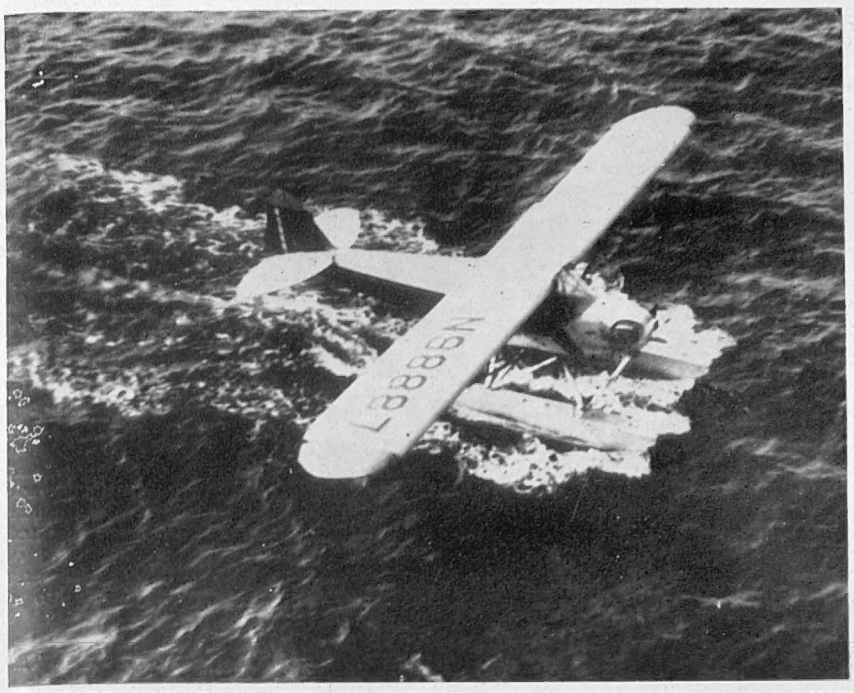


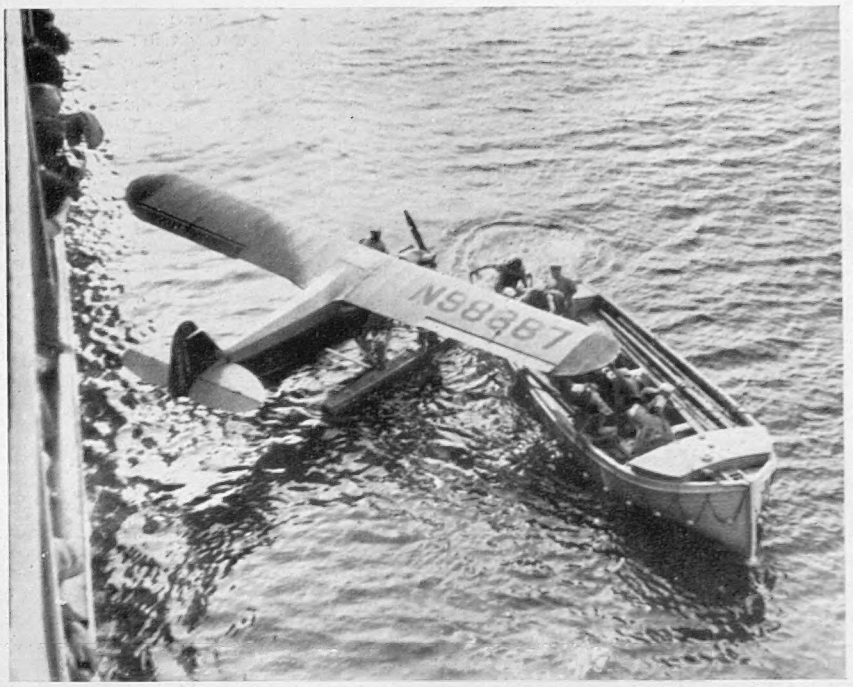
SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS OPERATING AMONG THE RICE PADDIES: An infantry section is seen advancing along a valley. Of recent weeks the offensive power of the South Koreans has increased markedly, and the achievements of General Yu Jae Hung and the men of his Second Korean Corps are now well known. The South Koreans have been successful in evolving a new "Molotov cocktail" consisting of fistfuls of T.N.T. wrapped round hand-grenades

THE SOUTHWARD TREK GOES ON

KOREAN REFUGEES CROSSING THE NAKTONG RIVER

PART OF THE ARMY OF 20,000 REFUGEES WHICH CROSSED THE NAKTONG RIVER TO ESCAPE THE TIDE OF WAR: *Above and below*—Refugees are seen wading through the shallow waters and on arrival on the American-held shore. The commander of the Fifth Regiment of the First United States Cavalry Division gave the refugees a given time for crossing, and South Korean police, aided by American officers, checked the credentials and baggage of all who wished to cross. While the refugees waded through the shallow water, American Shooting Star jet planes provided air cover. Many of these refugees on the Naktong headed for the city of Taegu, and only a few days later they found themselves on the march again when the decision was taken to evacuate the 800,000 civilians of that temporary capital. Dr. Rhee and his Government headed south for Pusan, but Taegu, for the time being at any rate, was saved





A PILOT'S DESCENT ON THE ATLANTIC AND SUBSEQUENT RESCUE WHICH CAUSED CONFUSION AND AROUSED SUSPICION: *Left*—The Piper Cub J 3 plane, which had been hired by the pilot at Ridgefield Park, seen after it had descended on the Atlantic 75 miles east of New York and within hailing distance of the Polish liner *Batory*. *Right*—One of the *Batory's* lifeboats preparing to take off the pilot, who told his rescuers he was Guillermo San Sebastian, of Mexico City. Later he showed an American passport and said his true name was William Jesse Newton. Newton was detained on the *Batory's* arrival at Southampton

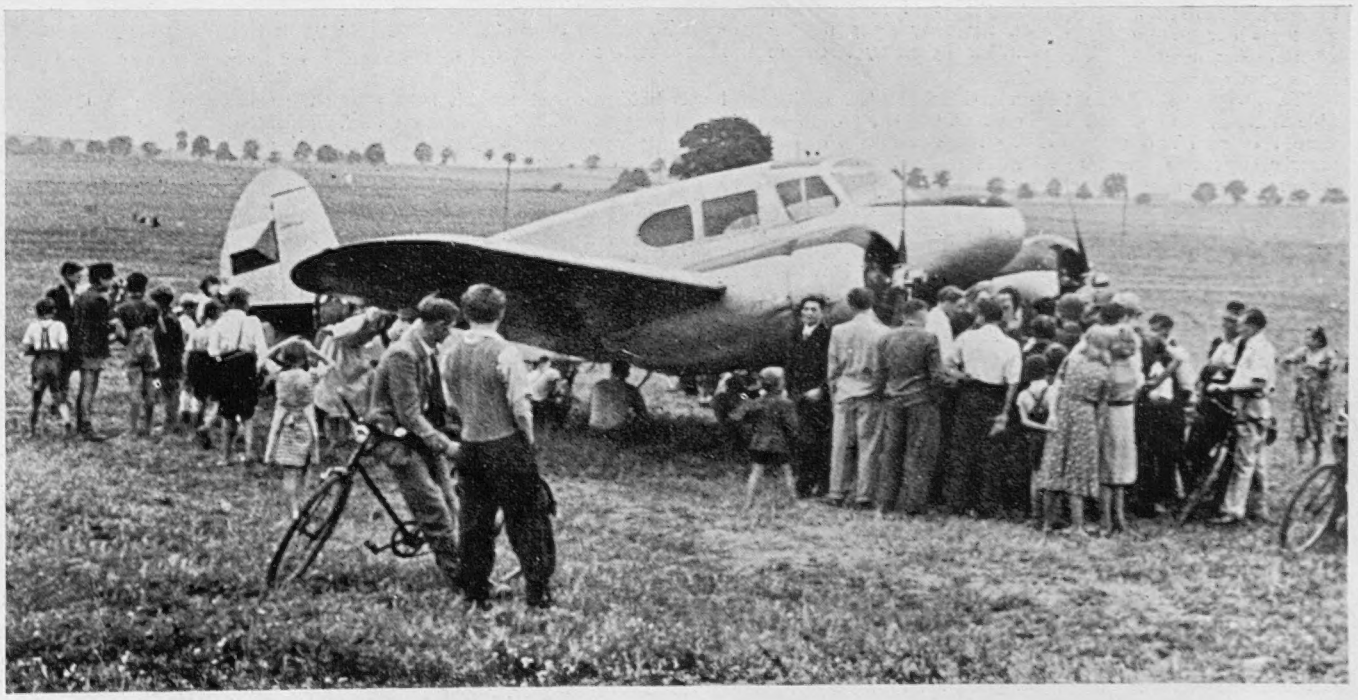
THE PIPER CUB IS BROUGHT ASHORE AT SOUTHAMPTON: The machine in which William Jesse Newton made his flight out to sea from New York being unloaded on the *Batory's* arrival in England. It will be despatched in due course to the owners at Ridgefield, and Newton is himself being sent back to the United States when the *Batory* sails again

THE "BATORY": AN OCEAN INCIDENT

A Mysterious American Pilot and His Craft are Taken Aboard

THE TWO MEN WHO WERE DETAINED WHEN THE POLISH LINER "BATORY" ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON: *Left*—William Jesse Newton, the pilot of the Piper Cub, who will be sent back to New York by the immigration authorities. *Right*—Howard Elmer Campbell (in open-necked shirt), who was also detained. Campbell has been described by the American Department of Justice as a stowaway in the *Batory*. He is said to be a former Communist Party worker

FLIGHT FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC



On *right*—A CROWD GATHERS IN A FIELD NEAR POTTMES, between Aichach and Neuburg, in Bavaria, where a Czechoslovakian aeroplane landed with a Czech manufacturer, his wife and two sons. The manufacturer had chartered the plane

"SOUL SURGERY" on a SWISS MOUNTAINSIDE

A Visit to the Buchmanite Headquarters

By FERDINAND TUOHY

CLEARLY the Buchmanites believe in the influence of outward beauty upon inward man, I reflected, looking upwards from the deck of the Swiss lake steamer.

For their headquarters in the Western Hemisphere they had chosen beautiful Mackinac Island, at the junction of the Great Lakes, and for the same in the Eastern Hemisphere here they were perched 3,500 ft. high at the lovely end of Lake Geneva, above sweet-sounding Montreux, Territet and Chillon, whose spell over beauty-lovers is centuries old.

Five years ago a Swiss delegation to Mackinac decided that Switzerland should have a counterpart. The Buchmanites were then taking the first steps back from severe wartime blight due mainly to dexterity displayed in avoiding service with the armed forces, and to their founder having, in 1936, thanked heaven "for a man like Adolf Hitler."

When the Swiss get to grips with a mountainside, things happen, and by the spring of 1946 the resort of Caux had been acquired for a very small sum. This collection of "luxury" hotels and chalets footed by a wall which lends something of the aspect of a fastness to the whole, had had three threats of bankruptcy. It didn't get enough regular snow in the winter, and there wasn't enough to do in the summer, once visitors had absorbed the Dents du Midi behind, and the triumphant Savoy peaks opposite; and walked delectably 'mid green pastures and pine-trees.

These Swiss echoed the movement's fervour when they sold their personal belongings, their jewels and houses, even parted from their savings, so as to foot the bill for transformation and cleaning at Caux, and did it to such purpose, adding their special aptitude for hospitality and catering, that a world assembly of over 4,000 people was able to convene at Caux in the summer of 1946.

The fifth annual "conference" is in session there now. It is an odd sort of conference, being a continuous, three-month affair, July–October, whose audiences of a thousand are constantly refilled from all parts of the world. Men and women of all ages, hues, callings and conditions journey to Caux in large or small groups to receive instruction in discipleship. Themselves are understood to have already "changed" through a pursuit of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

Walking up to Caux, hot but satisfying—why waste nearly five Swiss francs on the funicular?—I had but an outline of what to expect, and it kept colliding with those sharing sessions which gave a sticky send-off to the movement in the '20's, when parties would collect at English country houses and bare their (perhaps excessively sexual) sins, repressions and omissions.

Up at Caux you soon notice the absence of that worldly trio: make-up, smoking and bars.

The whole setting might be considered too magnificent by some people, for practice of those four principles claimed to have been taken from the *Imitation of Christ*; on the other hand, "Caux" proceeds on an entirely classless, servantless basis.

You cannot suddenly butt in at Caux. You have to be expected. They know who 's coming. I mean—to stay. And directly on arrival you are tactfully guided whither your services will be most welcome. It may be in the kitchen or the dining-room, making beds or washing up, sweeping and polishing, or at reception and the switchboard.

Never mind whether one is Princess This or Congressman That, docker from London or Italian intellectual; all barriers are down.

"The women here make a profound impression," wrote former director of the Vatican Library, Igino Giordani. "Girls poor and rich, mothers of families, wives of industrialists, of statesmen, of miners, of peasants, Chinese and Italian princesses, Austrian housewives, French women farmers, they assemble to run in common this immense house. . . . They are well-dressed, but eschew artificial luxuries. . . . The purity of their life and the profound sense of their responsibility are to be read in their faces."

CAUX, THE BUCHMANITE H.Q. IN THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE: Here, amid glorious mountain and lake scenery, the protagonists of moral re-armament are staging their fifth annual conference. Ferdinand Tuohy, in the course of a recent journey through Western Europe, visited Caux and inquired into "this ideological counterpart of the Marshall Plan," launched by Buchman and his associates. Caux lies at the eastern end of Lake Geneva, not far from Montreux

The steep, shaded ascent zigzagged through fashionable halfway Glion, and fine cars whizzed by each time I crossed and recrossed the main road. Were their occupants Groupers? Must be. But the first for certain were three young Scandinavians who stopped and were zestfully come-hither as I picnicked in the almost nude just below Caux, where there is a fine spread of tennis-courts.

At Mountain House, former "palace" hotel, I was conducted with great friendliness to Press quarters twice as large as those I was presently to see at the Strasbourg European Assembly. There was a warmth and gladness abroad, and they did not appear to be strained after. People sat around in the corridors, reading, writing, chatting. I presently learned that about eighty Groupers steer the daily proceedings which evolve round two public sessions, morning and afternoon, and recreational advancement in the evenings, after dinner.

That night the two-hour musical show, *The Good Road* (late of the Westminster Theatre), would be given. It has been described as a "skilfully compounded propaganda for 'God-control' from such various elements as Swiss yodellers, Joan of Arc, Lincoln, Washington, the Magna Carta, a G.I. on Okinawa, and an average family." The stage seemed awfully small to hold a revue company, nor could I quite see the latter without make-up.

I was bidden to see the kitchens where the cooks of ten nations were that day hoping to satisfy interiors as divergent as Chinese and Yorkshire. And meals are served by women in national costumes. Even the water—nought else—is poured by a delightfully-dressed girl. Black coffee is as strong as Caux goes. As so much about the place is American, one could hardly ban kawffy.

Mr. Paul Hoffmann has called this movement "the ideological counterpart of the Marshall Plan." Okay—who pays for it? Admiring the properties of Mountain House as I was led around by a Fleet Streeter doing his bit as publicity man, I learned that, if duly booked-in guests couldn't pay non-profit-making Caux rates, bigger purses saw to it in an anonymous group manner. But, with regard to wider finances—such as who paid for bringing 72 Japanese across the world—one encounters hesitation, and for a moment the frank Buchmanite eyes leave yours.

Audits are issued in countries which demand them. That 's as far as I got. Ever in reserve for awkward or searching questions is the word "group." Every single thought and act in Buchmanism is permeated by that word, and a good one it is to ride off on sometimes.

When I asked who was likely to succeed Dr. Buchman, who had lately entered his seventy-third year, I was told—no one. A group, a mind shared, would carry on his work. Yet somehow that did not register, so very much in Buchmanism being—Buchman the leader. Again and again his own people were at pains to impress what a fine character he was. "Something pretty big in the old man, you know!"

There must be something pretty astute. Frank Nathan Daniel Buchman has come a long, slippery way since being born into a Pennsylvania Dutch family (Caux hand-outs give it as Swiss). Lutheran minister in 1902, he passed to boys' welfare and Y.M.C.A. work in his home State; never married; founded the "First Century Christian Fellowship" of "changed" souls during, or directly after, the Kaiser's War.

Minister Buchman might have continued as many an American revivalist has done, hot-gospelling in his own country, with perhaps a publicity-seeking foray in Britain. But he had had an idea: listen for God's instructions, and change oneself in order to change the world; and he must have thought of the kudos attaching to an English centre of learning for launching it the better. He alighted on Cambridge; then, after collecting a handful of adherents there, moved over to Oxford, where the first forty-four Buchmanites formed themselves into a group in late 1921.

Their subsequent exploitation of the telling title, "The Oxford Group," was acutely criticised. The real Oxford Movement took place in the mid-nineteenth century under the leadership of John Henry (later Cardinal) Newman, John Keble and Edward Pusey, and I need a lot more convincing that Dr. Buchman's transference to Oxford was nothing more than a casual move in evangelism.

Incidentally, "changed" man No. 2 is given as a Scottish undergraduate named Loudon Hamilton, since whose seeing of the way, every nationality has been embraced. Three Catholic priests were at Caux the day I was there, and ex-Communists from the Ruhr had but lately left. My informant insisted that 82 nations were represented at this summer's "conference," though I never knew there were so many in the world. Presumably it depends on what is called a "nation."

Another thing gleaned was that the "Oxford Group" title is being allowed to die out, to be replaced by the more actual and remunerative "Moral Re-Armament," or M.R.A. (R.A.M. in French, really forceful capital lettering on a wall). Moral re-armament was launched at East Ham in 1938, and to-day M.R.A. and R.A.M. are Caux calls to all in this movement which lately became an active reality in world politics by contributing to the Franco-German rapprochement and thereby indirectly to the Schuman Plan.

So much is an established fact, and it was consecrated by France bestowing the Legion of Honour on Dr. Buchman, appropriately enough, while he was addressing miners in the Ruhr. Buchmanism was strong in Germany before Hitler's war and Germans are now almost as numerous at Caux as British and Americans.

Northern French are coming along and it is hoped that Foreign Minister Schuman's keenness on the Doctor will interest people in other parts of France.

So far, Buchmanism has been weakest in the Catholic, Latin countries, but great hopes are placed in M. Schuman's having written so fervent an introduction to Dr. Buchman's birthday book, which adherence will, it is hoped, in time cause the Pope to come back on his February decision not to receive Dr. Buchman.

It appears that several matters fail to find agreement within Rome's rock of tradition.

Over-dependence on listening for God's voice impinges on Catholic reliance on the individual. The complete by-passing of dogma is a hard nut to crack. There is too much showmanship about "Soul Surgeon" Buchman, as his own Americans call the Doctor.

Of course, in the front of all Caux minds is the thought that the counter-ideology to Communism has been found, the link bringing employers and employed, colour, creed and nationality together. Never is Communism attacked. More astuteness

PRINCE BAUDOUIN ARRIVES FOR HIS INSTALLATION AS PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM: He will retain the title until September of next year, when he comes of age. King Leopold will then retire, so that the accession may take place. During the ceremony before the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives in Brussels, King Leopold remained at the palace at Laeken

PRINCE BAUDOUIN TAKES THE OATH

AND BECOMES PRINCE ROYAL UNTIL THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE

The Bill to provide for the transfer of the Royal prerogatives to Prince Baudouin was easily carried in the Belgian House of Representatives and, on the following day, the decree was passed conferring the Royal powers and the title of Prince Royal on the nineteen-year-old Prince and, in the afternoon, the ceremony of taking the oath was carried out. After the installation, M. Duvieusart, the Prime Minister, submitted the resignation of his Government and the Prince Royal summoned the presidents of both Houses to request them to begin negotiations for a new Government. In the meanwhile, he asked the leading Ministers to carry on as a "caretaker" Government. In the evening, King Leopold made a broadcast urging all his people to avoid feelings of resentment, otherwise his own gesture of abnegation would be in vain. He asked that the past should be forgotten and that the attachment shown to him by most of his people be transferred to his beloved son.

PRINCE BAUDOUIN TAKES THE OATH: After he had been officially informed that Parliament had decided to grant him power to exercise the Royal prerogatives, he answered, in French and Flemish, "I accede to the wish of Parliament." Prince Baudouin then took the oath to the Constitution and the law, to uphold the country's independence, and to maintain the integrity of its territory. As the President asked the Prince Royal to take the oath, M. Lahaut, a Communist leader, shouted, "Vive la République!" Immediately all other members rose and cheered the Prince. Another incident occurred in the morning during voting by representatives and senators on the decree of transfer of power, when a Royalist threw a smoke-bomb towards the Socialist seats in the meeting-room of the Senate

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THE LITTLE BOATS MAKE FAST AT MARKET HARBOROUGH AS THEY ARRIVE FOR THE FESTIVAL AND RALLY OF BOATS STAGED BY THE INLAND WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION: Craft of every kind, from canal barges to folding canoes, converged on the Midland town, which stands on a branch of the Grand Union Canal. The main object of the Festival was to demonstrate the still-neglected potentialities of British waterways, both for commercial and pleasure craft, and the Festival is the first of its kind ever planned. More than 100 boats took part in the Rally, and awards were made to participating craft for appearance and performance. The "Yachting World" Cup went to the best commercially-built cabin cruiser, and the A. P. Herbert Challenge Trophy went to the owner of the vessel which covered the greatest mileage of water from point of departure to rallying-point. The town of Market Harborough co-operated in the Rally, and on the opening night hundreds of twinkling fairy-lights turned a mile of the town canal into a spectacle designed to emulate a Venetian carnival. The Inland Waterways Association is hoping to make the Rally an annual event

THE LITTLE BOATS AT AN INLAND RENDEZVOUS

The Market Harborough Festival and Rally

A GAILY-PAINTED BARGE AT THE RALLY: The *Ayr* in the canal basin at Market Harborough. Decorations in the traditional manner and neatly-spliced and coiled ropes added to the general gaiety of the scene. All boat-owners were asked to pay particular attention to cleanliness and to the neatness of their gear while at the Rally

CENTURIONS IN THE MAKING

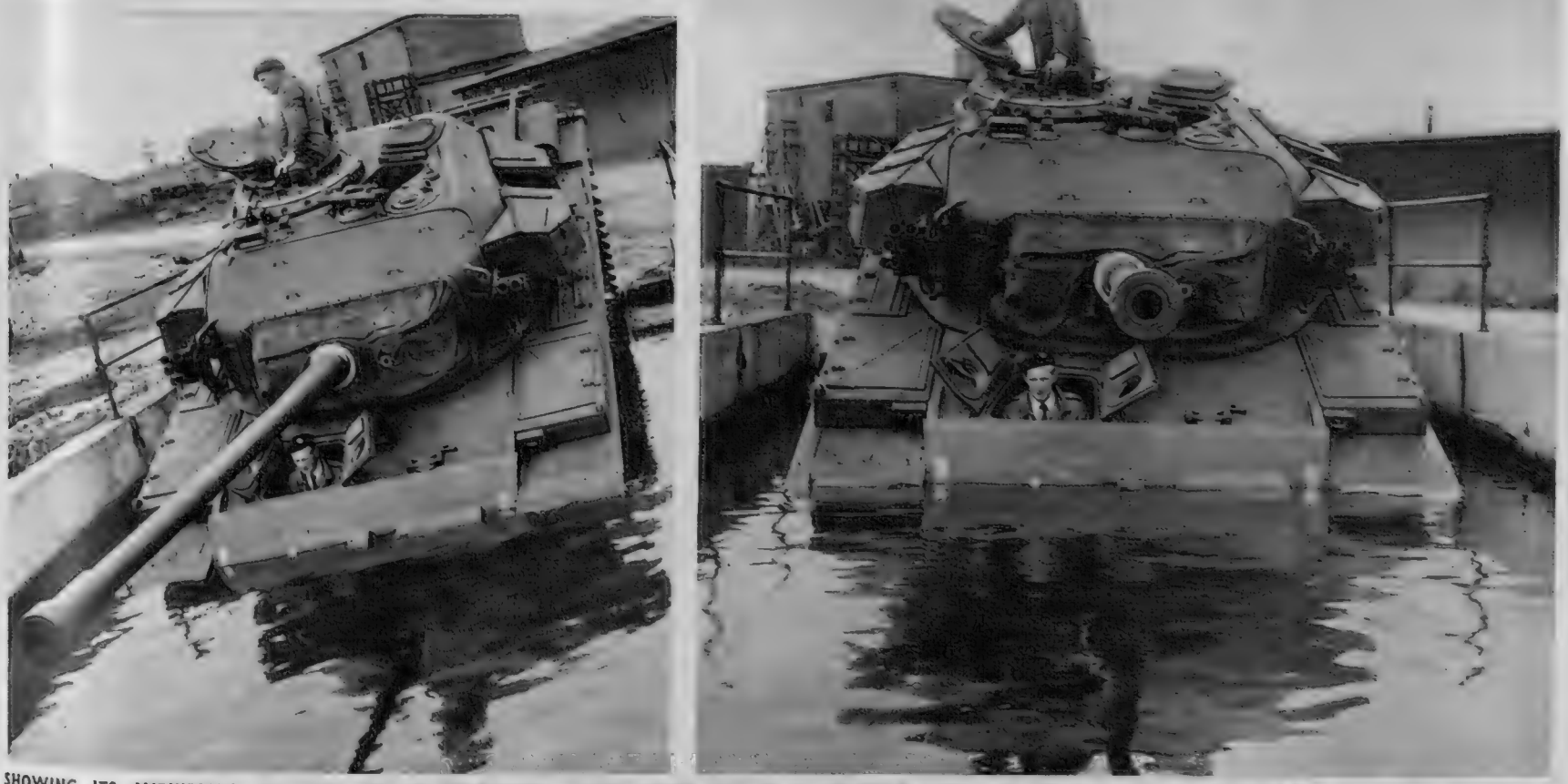
BRITAIN'S SUPER TANKS ROLL OFF THE PRODUCTION LINE

It has been known for many months that in the Centurion Britain has a powerful new tank. Although the details of its performance are still on the secret list, it is known to have given every satisfaction in trials, and no doubt before long it will have proved itself in battle with the forces of the United Nations.

The Centurion was designed by the Ministry of Supply Fighting Vehicles Establishment in conjunction with Messrs. Vickers Armstrong, Ltd. It is powered by a Meteor petrol engine—an adaptation of the famous Rolls-Royce Merlin engine—and it develops 653 b.h.p. The gearbox and steering, combined in one unit, is of the well-known Merritt-Brown type. The Centurion is now the standard tank of the Royal Armoured Corps, and its likeness to the American M 26, which has been operating on the Pusan battlefront, is considerable. Both have 90-mm. guns, and rounded turrets moulded to deflect enemy projectiles. In both cases there are six wheels within the tracks.

CENTURIONS ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE AT A TANK FACTORY "SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN": The 48-ton giants destined for the Royal Armoured Corps seen during the progress of construction. The tank in the foreground has already been fitted with turret and 90-mm. gun

A WELDER AT WORK ON A CENTURION: The tank is clamped in a rotary manipulator specially designed for Centurion tanks in production. Half-hidden by the glare are the words "For Korea, Urgent," inscribed on the body of the tank



SHOWING ITS AMPHIBIOUS QUALITIES—THE WATERPROOFING SYSTEM UNDER TEST IN A CENTURION TANK: The 48-tonner is seen being driven into the water in the grounds of a Royal Tank factory. The Centurion has already shown its ability in large-scale manœuvres, as witness its performance during the British Army exercises held in the Paderborn area of Westphalia in 1949. The 90-mm. gun is equal to anything in use among the armoured forces deployed by the North Koreans

CONDITIONS ARE PROMISING IN THE VINEYARDS OF THE RHINELAND : Rhine tugs passing the vine-clad hills at Bad Assmannhausen, near Mainz, in the centre of the vine-growing area. In these precipitously-placed vineyards the earth is often washed away during storms, and bringing the crop to maturity is even more uncertain than anywhere else. This year conditions have been good up to now, and Rhinelanders are looking forward to a bumper crop of high quality. Quantity is held to be an essential at this juncture, as the white wines of the Rhine have tended to be too expensive, and a general lowering of price is essential in competing with French wines

FROM RHINELAND VINEYARDS TO JAPANESE FLOODLANDS

A SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES

THE MONSTER OF TYROL IS BROUGHT TO BAY : Guido Zingerle, eyes closed and wearing a long beard, standing between Colonel Fuchs, an Austrian officer, and Captain Loretelli, of the Carabinieri, after the latter had arrested him in the mountains on the Italo-Austrian border. The arrest followed a long hunt by Italian, Austrian and Swiss police forces. Zingerle is said to have confessed to the murder of Helen Munro, who was on holiday from Oxford, and of the Austrian teacher, Gertrude Kutin. Both women were found dead in mountain caves. The capture was brought about after a fifteen-year-old Italian girl had reported that she had been attacked and left unconscious under a pile of rubble in a cave. Zingerle, a deserter from the German Army, who has roamed the mountains since the end of the war, is known to have been a smuggler and has several times in his career been sentenced for rape

THE PROBLEMS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC : Roman Catholic priests seen in conclave at the University of Budapest where 300 of them declared that they wished to see an understanding with the Government. These "Progressive Priests" sharply criticised the policy of the Vatican towards the Hungarian Republic, and supported the Stockholm Peace Resolution. Since the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty and the world-wide protests which followed, little news of the Church and State struggle has emerged from Hun-

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT IN A NEW ROLE : The wife of the late President of the United States going over her script with conductor Koussevitzky during a rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Lenox, Massachusetts. Mrs. Roosevelt made her first appearance with the orchestra in the performance of Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" at the Tanglewood Music Centre at Lenox. Narration is now a regular feature of American musical education

THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN : At the left-hand table are Mr. John McCloy, the United States High Commissioner, General George P. Hays, Deputy High Commissioner; and Major-General Maxwell D. Taylor, the United States Commander in Berlin. At the right-hand table is the British High Commissioner, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, and seated next to him, in uniform, is the British Commander in Berlin, Major-General G. K. Bourne. The meeting, held at the United States headquarters in Berlin, was of a largely routine character

THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF HENRY AGARD WALLACE : The former Vice-President of the United States seated before the microphone when broadcasting from New York following his withdrawal from the American Progressive Party on the Korean issue. "Russia is clearly the aggressor in Korea," he declared. Since the Progressives, whom he helped to found in 1948, came out against U.N. policy over Korea, Wallace is no longer willing to support them. As a result, the Progressives in New York State are almost entirely Communist-controlled

THE IRANIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE—A FAMILY GROUP WHICH GATHERED AT THE PALACE AT TEHERAN AFTER THE WEDDING OF THE SHAH'S BROTHER AND THE DAUGHTER OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRAN : Seated are the Queen-Mother and the Shah. Standing, left to right, are—Queen Esmat, second wife of the late Shah ; Prince Abdor Reza, the bridegroom ; Princess Pari Sima Zand, the bride ; Princess Chams and Princess Achraf, twin sisters of the Shah ; Princess Alam, wife of the Shah's third brother ; Prince Ali Reza, the Shah's second brother ; and Queen Hamdam Saltaneh Pahlevi, the late Shah's third wife

IS THIS THE WORLD'S LARGEST METEOR CRATER ? The crater, now forming a lake, was discovered recently by six explorers on an expedition in the far north of Quebec Province organised by the Royal Ontario Museum and the Toronto Globe and Mail. Scientists are checking the possibility that the lake was formed some thousands of years ago by a meteor. The lake is 7½ miles in circumference

FLOOD HAVOC IN JAPAN : Flood victims using ropes to rescue their belongings in the rain-swollen Kokai River area of Takasu, where about 7,000 homes have been flooded. Forty-five thousand people have been rendered homeless. The course of the river is seen in the background on the right. A broken dyke stretches from the foreground. The gap in the dyke at this point was 150 yards wide

THE AVENUE OF SPHINXES

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RUINS OF KARNAK

The Avenue of Sphinxes was built nearly 3,400 years ago by Amenhotep III between the temples at Karnak and Luxor. It begins at the northern wall of the northernmost of the three great enclosures, which contained the temples at Karnak, and runs in a north-easterly direction. The beginning of this avenue, bordered by ram-head sphinxes, was discovered some time ago, and work is now proceeding under the direction of Dr. Mohammed Zaccaria Gonheim, Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, who hopes to uncover the remainder. The work is slow, as most of it must be done by hand by workers recruited from nearby villages. Dr. Gonheim's first discoveries were of four sphinxes, two of which were headless, and two with the likeness of King Nechtanebis, who came to the throne in 379 B.C. Art flourished under Nechtanebis, and it is Dr. Gonheim's view that he may have restored and rebuilt the avenue. On the pedestal of one of the headless statues is the inscription "I, King Nechtanebis, made this road for the God Amen in order that he might make good navigation from the Temple of Luxor. Never before was such a beautiful road made." Four more sphinxes have been uncovered 100 ft. below the streets of a modern native village.

The Karnak temple of Amen stands in the central and largest of the three enclosures, which covers an area forming a square of approximately 1,500 ft. It is believed that a temple existed there under the Old Kingdom and possibly in the prehistoric age. There are some remains of a temple of the Middle Kingdom behind the shrine of the great temple, and many statues of the twelfth and later dynasties have been found buried in a large pit.

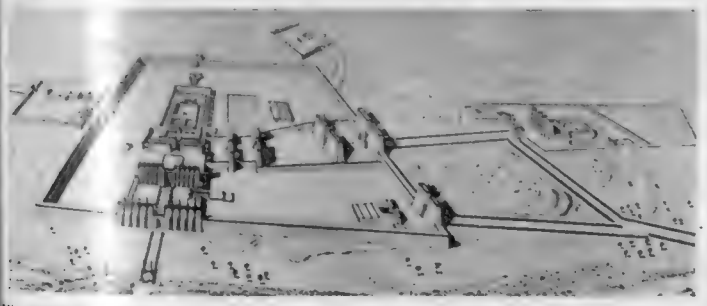
During the excavations, a tablet has been unearthed which describes the construction of the Avenue of Sphinxes and the celebrations which were held on it to commemorate the victories of Egyptian kings. Another interesting relic which has come to light is a 3,400-year-old water drain, which could still be serviceable.

Dr. Gonheim has high hopes for the future. It may even be that he will find the tomb of Cleopatra, who may have chosen to lie among the great, who were buried at Thebes.

AN AVENUE OF RAM-HEADED SPHINXES WHICH LINED THE ROAD TO THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK: This section of the Karnak excavations, which was cleared some time ago, was photographed from the first pylon at the temple. Another stage has been reached by the Egyptian Government archæologists, who are working under Dr. Mohammed Zaccaria Gonheim to uncover the famed Avenue of the Sphinxes, built by King Amenhotep III in 1400 B.C., as a processional route between the temples at Luxor and Karnak

ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT WORK: *Left*—Dr. Gonheim, Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt (wearing European dress and in his shirt-sleeves), superintends the [illegible] cleaning of a long-buried sphinx. *Right*—Archæologists from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago make a pictorial record of hieroglyphics on the wall of the temple. The statue of Rameses II, who excavated the rock temple of Abu Simbel and completed the great hall of Karnak, is seen on the left. It is 40 ft. high

STONE COLUMNS REPRESENTING PAPYRUS PLANTS AT KARNAK: The ruins comprise three large enclosures made of crude brick, as may be seen in the sketch, *below left*. Little more than the plan of the foundations of the left, or northernmost, enclosure is traceable, but from it led the famous Avenue of Sphinxes. It was constructed c. 1,400 B.C. by Amenhotep III, a great builder, who also built or continued the temple of the goddess Mūt in the southern (right hand in the drawing) enclosure



AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE ORIGINAL TEMPLES OF KARNAK: The northernmost was built by Amenhotep III to the god Mentu; the southern enclosure contained a temple of the goddess Mūt, and has, at the back, a horseshoe-shaped sacred lake; the central and largest enclosure contains the greatest of all known temples, the temple of Amen

HIEROGLYPHICS ON PART OF A TEMPLE AT KARNAK: A colourfully-dressed dragoman points to one of the pieces of the colossal jigsaw puzzle which, it is hoped, will one day be completed to restore the temples. This slab, suitably incomprehensible to the uninitiated, is a doctor's prescription

A CRUDELY-CONSTRUCTED RAMP AND TROLLEY AID THE WORK AT KARNAK: Modern machinery would speed up the work considerably but much of the restoration must be done by hand to prevent damage to the ancient and irreplaceable relics. The use of metal instruments is prohibited

THE PROGRESS OF A SATELLITE TOWN

Planning and Development at Harlow

THE PLANNERS AT WORK AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE HARLOW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, WHERE ONE OF THE FIRST OF THE NEW TOWNS RINGING LONDON IS NOW BEING BROUGHT INTO BEING: *Left*—Testing the moisture content of soil at the Corporation's laboratory. This is done to ascertain the weights and pressures soil can bear under varying building operations. *Right*—The architectural drawing office at the headquarters at Terings, Gilston, near Harlow

Harlow, situated 24 miles from London, is one of eight new towns designed for the reception of population and industry from the crowded areas of Inner London, and which are expected to take about 250,000 Londoners, Harlow's contribution to this being an increase in population of 55,000. Harlow recently reached a distinct stage in its development with the commencement of building work in the Mark Hall area—a step which marked the beginning of work on the new town proper and the end of preparation which has lasted since the approval of the master plan. This plan, at first hotly contested by some residents, was the first to receive official approval, despite the fact that the Development Corporation was by no means the first to be set up. Much work has also been done in the Chippingfield area of Harlow, where terraced and semi-detached houses are in course of erection, and some of which are already occupied by members of the Corporation's staff and employees of the contractors. Residents of Harlow fought hard against the idea of a satellite town, but they accepted the situation following the dismissal of their appeals in 1948. One initial cause of criticism was that the planning staff and building workers were depriving local people of accommodation.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE CHIPPINGFIELD AREA OF HARLOW: In the foreground are the three-bedroomed terraced houses with working kitchen and dining-sitting-room. In the right background are two-bedroomed houses which have a children's playground adjacent. Rents are 28s. 7d. per week and 23s. 7d. per week, inclusive of rates. The old Harlow has picturesque houses, many with thatched roofs, and the Corporation is making an effort to preserve the old amid the new, so that the character of the town is not lost. Other new towns round London are Basildon, Essex; Bracknell, Berks; Crawley, Sussex; and Hatfield, Herts

THE RIVER AVON SEEN FROM THE ROOF OF THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE: The beautiful setting of the ancient town adds to the pleasure of visitors who come to see the birthplace of Shakespeare and the memorials. It is estimated that about £800,000 a year is spent by American visitors. The Memorial Theatre has had a record season

THE SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT: It stands in Bancroft Gardens and was presented by the sculptor, Lord Ronald Gower, in 1888. The seated figure of the Bard is in the centre, and at the four corners, surrounding the statue, are the figures of Sir John Falstaff (representing Comedy, and seen in the above picture), Hamlet (Philosophy), Prince Hal (History), and Lady Macbeth (Tragedy)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON IS HOST TO THE WORLD

The history of Stratford-on-Avon began many years before Shakespeare was born there. The Church of the Holy Trinity stands on the site of a monastery which existed before 691, when Ethelred of Mercia presented it to the Bishop of Worcester. The district was inhabited in Roman times and it is believed that a Roman road ran past the site of the present town. The Gild of the Holy Cross, which was founded in the thirteenth century, exercised authority over the town for a long period.

But it is the connection of William Shakespeare with Stratford which brings visitors from all over the world to the town on the west bank of the River Avon. His father, John Shakespeare, had settled there about the middle of the sixteenth century to carry on his trade, which various accounts give as that of glover, butcher, wool merchant and dealer in barley and timber. He bought two houses in Stratford, one of which is now known as the Woolshop. William was born in 1564, the third son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. The accounts of his early life are based on conjecture, but he left the town when about twenty years of age to seek his fortune in London. There is a story that he had to leave after an encounter with Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, when he was accused of deer-stealing. On November 27, 1582, a licence was issued for his marriage to Anne Whateley, of Temple Grafton, and on the following day, a bond in which the name Anne Hathway of Stratford was given. The last

(Continued on following page)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON IS HOST TO THE WORLD

(Continued from previous page)

name is generally accepted as the correct one and the thatched cottage in which Anne Hathaway was born is one of the best known of the " sights."

No serious attempt to preserve the buildings which Shakespeare knew was made until the end of the eighteenth century, and it was not until 1876 that the site of " New Place," which was built by Sir Hugh Clopton and bought by Shakespeare in 1597, was acquired by public subscription and handed over to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees. In 1602 Shakespeare bought a cottage in Chapel Lane with a quarter of an acre of garden (possibly for the use of his gardener), and, at the same time, he bought 127 acres of farmland. From 1610 he seems to have settled in Stratford at his house in New Place, where he died in 1616 after a meeting with Drayton and Jonson, when they " itt seems drank too hard, for Shakespear died of a feavour there contracted," according to the parson who became Vicar of Stratford in 1662.

The Shakespeare Memorial, erected in 1877, contained a theatre, a picture gallery and a library. The theatre was burnt down in 1926, and the new building opened in 1932.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON HIGH STREET FROM A TOP-FLOOR WINDOW OF THE SHAKESPEARE GALLERIES : The fourteenth-century building from which this picture was taken is now used as a restaurant. Shakespeare's daughter Judith lived in Quincy House, in the High Street, at the corner of Bridge Street. Another famous house is that in which Katherine Rogers, wife of John Harvard, lived. It is dated 1596

LITTLE GIRLS IN LARGE HATS : Stratford's charm is not solely in its ancient monuments. These children of the Swann's Close Progressive School provide attractive contrast. The girls wear pink blazers and boaters ; the boys, grey flannels

THE AVON WITH HOLY TRINITY CHURCH IN THE BACKGROUND : Shakespeare's grave is on the north side of the chancel of the church and nearby are the graves of his wife, Anne Hathaway, and his daughter Susanna. Holy Trinity dates principally from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and was restored in 1891-92. The Lady Chapel contains a monument to Sir Hugh Clopton, who built the fourteen-arch stone bridge over the river and the house in New Place bought by Shakespeare in 1597

HE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE : The original theatre, built in 1877-79, was burned out in 1926. In 1932, the present building was opened. It was built to the design of Elizabeth Scott, the prizewinner in an international competition. The present season has been a particularly successful one under the direction of Anthony Quayle. By October 28, when the season closes, it will have run for eight months. John Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft have played there this year but both have other engagements which will take them away for the last month

HNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE : It is at Shottery, about a mile to the west of Stratford-on-Avon. This lovely thatched cottage was purchased for the nation in 1892. Until 1899 it was still occupied by a descendant of the Hathaway family

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE IN HENLEY STREET : Like so many of the "facts" concerning Shakespeare's life, there is some uncertainty as to the actual place of his birth. The old house in Henley Street is, however, now generally accepted

LIFTING A 9,000-TON BRIDGE BACK INTO POSITION, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE COSTLY PROCESS OF REBUILDING: An enterprising work carried out by German engineers near the Austrian border. In this picture two of the four spans of the Saalach autobahn bridge are seen after they had been raised from the river, in readiness for the job of reconstruction. All four spans had been dropped into the river when the retreating Germans dynamited the massive bridge in 1945

PUTTING BACK A BRIDGE

A Wonderful Engineering Feat Carried Out by German Engineers on the Austrian Border

The time and labour and cost of erecting a new Saalach autobahn bridge have been avoided by the employment of the extremely novel methods shown in the three pictures given on this page. The choice before the engineers was to demolish the huge concrete spans in order to clear the way for a complete new construction, or to lift the four spans, intact, back into their original position at only the fraction of the cost of a new bridge. They elected to raise the spans: now, five years later, the bridge has been completely rebuilt from the old parts, and it has been declared to be as good as new. The task was accomplished by using hydraulic pumps to lift the spans, each of which weighed 2,200 tons. The spans were raised one at a time and the operation took but fifty-six days to carry out.

FRAMED WITH SCAFFOLDING, THE LIFTING OF THE 2,200-TON SPANS IS COMPLETED: The spans were raised one at a time and the whole operation took fifty-six days to carry out. Each span was lifted by four men operating hydraulic pumps

THE SAALACH AUTOBAHN BRIDGE, ENTIRELY REBUILT FROM THE OLD PARTS, IS REPLACED IN ITS FORMER POSITION ACROSS THE RIVER: By this means a very considerable saving in man-power and in cost has been effected

BRUSHING THE TESSELATED PAVING UNEARTHED AT ANDOVERSFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WHERE THE ROMAN VILLA, DISCOVERED IN 1948, IS NOW BEING MORE FULLY EXCAVATED: Students from various parts of the country are spending their holidays working in the diggings. The villa, which is of the fourth century A.D., is of the corridor type, and one of the interesting features is the second paved corridor which was uncovered last year. This would appear to lead to a second building, and work is at the present moment under way to trace the course of this corridor. Operations at Andoversford are under the direction of Dr. K. D. Pringle, of Cheltenham, and in charge of excavations is Mrs. B. O'Neill

ROMAN AND ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES

IN A COTSWOLD VILLAGE AND WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF DURHAM CASTLE

AN ASSYRIAN "FIND" IN THE NORTH COUNTRY: This is one of the two pieces of ancient Assyrian sculpture of world-wide archæological interest which have been found in Durham Castle by Professor T. W. Thacker (left), head of the Oriental Languages Department of Durham Colleges. The sculptures take the form of reliefs which originally adorned the walls of a palace of Sennacherib, and they came from the earliest excavations at Nineveh more than 100 years ago. They were found hanging by Professor Thacker in a passage in Durham Castle leading to the Norman Chapel. The mystery of how the sculptures came to be in the Castle is at present being probed by the Professor, who says that they will be added to the Alnwick Castle collection of Egyptian and Mesopotamian antiquities which Durham Colleges have acquired from the Duke of Northumberland

AT WORK ON THE ANDOVERSFORD SITE: Students engaged in excavations at the Roman villa, near Cheltenham. The villa was first brought to light in 1948 as a result of the burrowing of rabbits in the area. Members of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society were invited to Andoversford, and as a result of a survey, it was decided to start on full-scale operations

ANALYSING THE OLD MASTERS

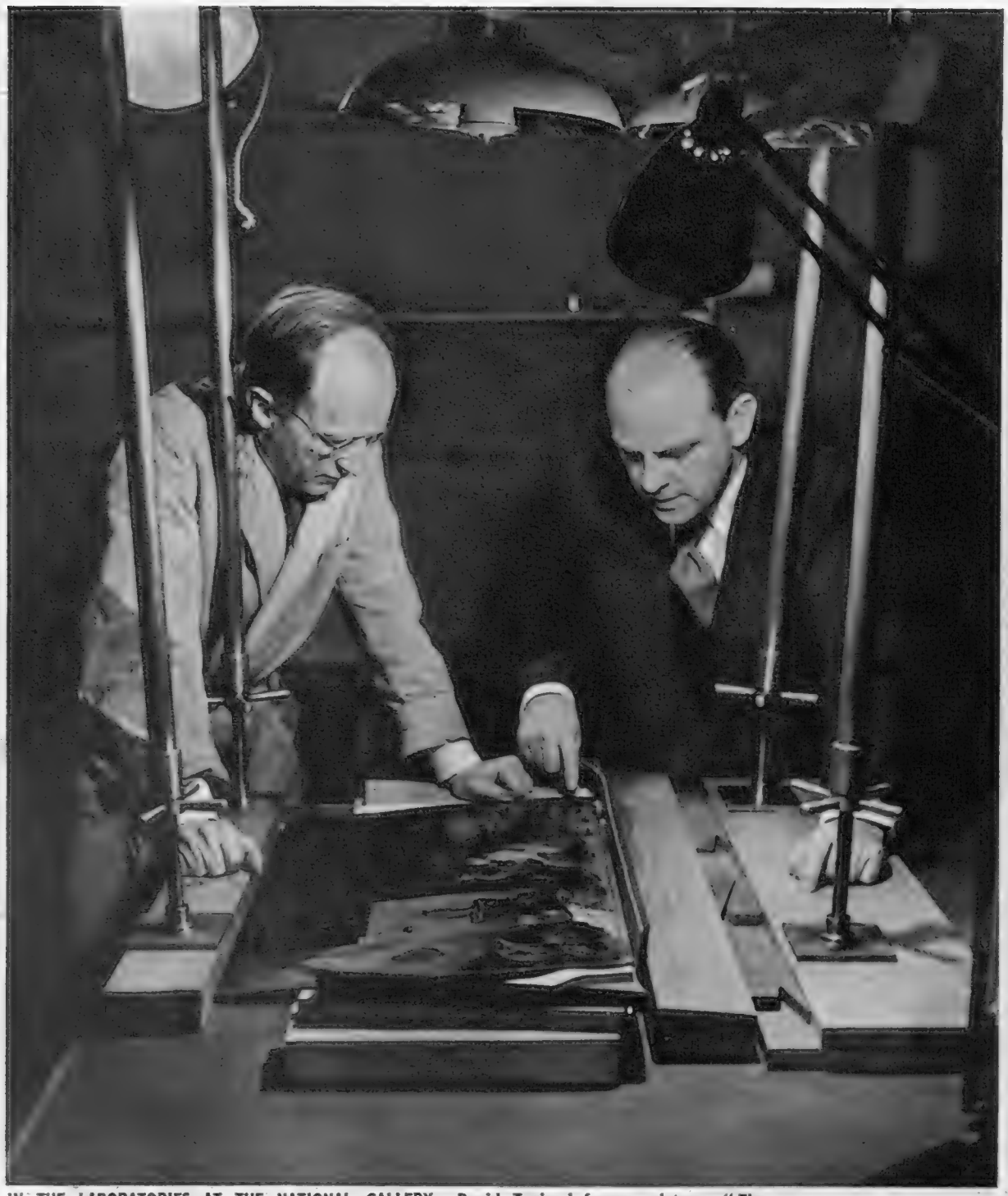
The Laboratories at the National Gallery in London, where Famous Paintings are Inspected and Cleaned by Experts

Some of the world's greatest pictures are now undergoing highly scientific cleaning and inspection, with remarkable results, in the physics and chemistry laboratories of London's National Gallery. Fakes, frauds and curious pruderies are being laid bare when pictures, often painted many centuries ago, are thoroughly examined and seen for the first time by the magic eye of X-ray, microscope, infra-red and violet ray, with the aid of chemical analysis and the whole incredible battery of the modern physicist's and chemist's knowledge and scientific equipment.

Old Masters, which we have long revered for their dark, warm and murky colours are suddenly revealed in all their pristine glory of clear, glowing colours. Before we had seen them through a thick curtain of dark, discolouring varnish, usually applied in the nineteenth century. Many people just cannot believe that the picture they had loved for a lifetime, maybe, just as it was, could, when the great artist first painted it, have been so brightly coloured. It is indeed a shock when the time-dimming aura of antiquity is suddenly lifted. Some of these pictures now look as if they were painted last week.

Storms have brewed and boiled in art circles, burst out into the Press; but the National Gallery answers its critics by the foolproof, thorough scientific research and working of its team of international experts who do the delicate operation of cleaning and restoring these world treasures. The Gallery has now cleaned a large number of its pictures, including works by Leonardo, Rubens, Rembrandt, Velasquez, El Greco, Botticelli, Bellini, Gainsborough.

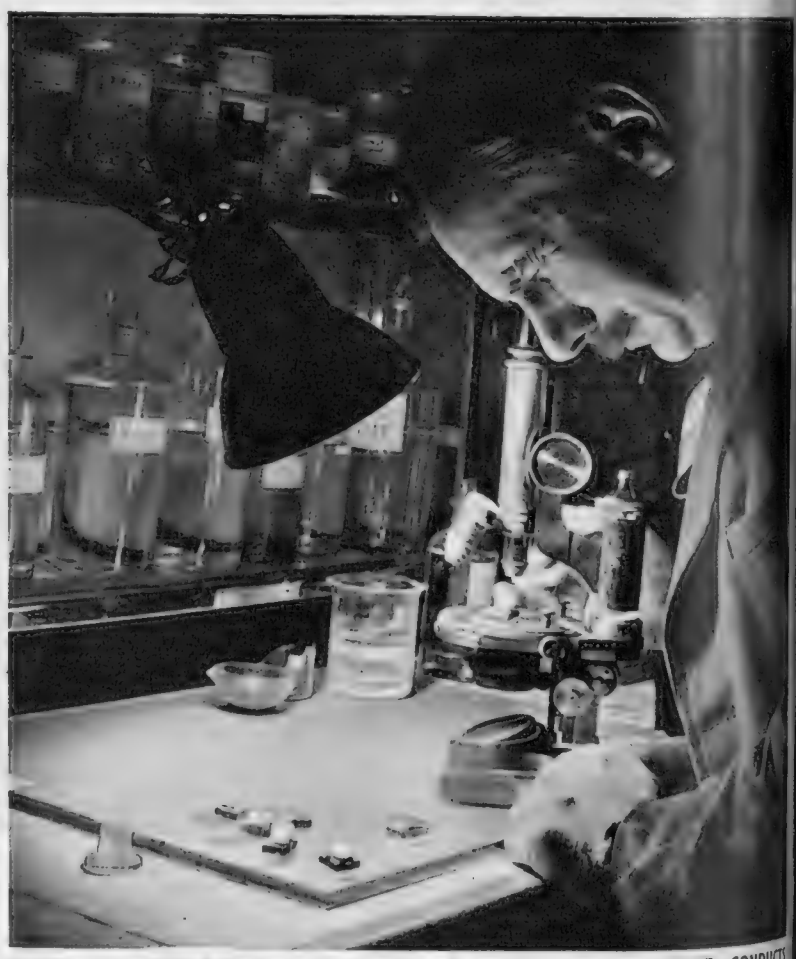
T. M.



IN THE LABORATORIES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY: David Teniers' famous picture, "The Surprise," is placed under lateral pressure to re-attach a strip of the panel which had been damaged. Large jacks are used for applying pressure, the picture having first been carefully packed and protected with thick rubber pads

MR. NEIL MACLAREN EXAMINES J. M. W. TURNER'S "FIGHTING 'TEMERAIRE'" with a magnifying-glass to discover the nature and condition of the paint

AN ASSISTANT RESTORER USES AN ELECTRICALLY-HEATED, THERMOSTATICALLY-CONTROLLED SPATULA TO IRON IN WAX IN FIXING LOOSE PAINT ON A PANEL PICTURE: Youthful Herbert Lank is assistant to the Consultant Restorer, Helmut Ruhemann, who was formerly in charge of the conservation department of the great Berlin Gallery



BEFORE ANY RESTORATION IS DONE, RESEARCH CHEMIST DR. WERNER CONDUCTS A MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF THE PAINT: He actually dates the paint, so nothing is removed which the original artist had himself applied. He also sees that all chemicals used by the restorers are chemically pure; and he is conducting research into the use of plastics and non-discolouring varnish

A NEW TYPE OF STRETCHER WHICH, UNLIKE THE OLD-FASHIONED WOODEN WEDGES, HAS A SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING : It has been designed by Richard D. Buck, the American expert on restoration (on left). It allows margin for the expansion and contraction caused by humidity, saving damage to the canvas. The picture in this frame is by Poussin

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR PAINTINGS — TURNER'S "FIGHTING 'TEMERAIRE'"—IS EXAMINED WITH THE AID OF A BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE on a specially-designed flexible extensible arm so that the whole surface of the largest picture may be clearly examined. The two experts are Neil MacLaren, Deputy Keeper in charge of the Conservation Department, and Richard D. Buck, an American expert lent to the National Gallery by the great Fogg Art Museum. They are looking over the famous painting for traces of loose paint and for deterioration of the varnish

THIS PICTURE SHOWS VIVIDLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CLEANED AND UNCLEANED AREAS OF RUBENS' GREAT PAINTING, "THE HORRORS OF WAR" : The lighter areas reveal where the discoloured varnish has been scientifically removed in the National Gallery laboratory

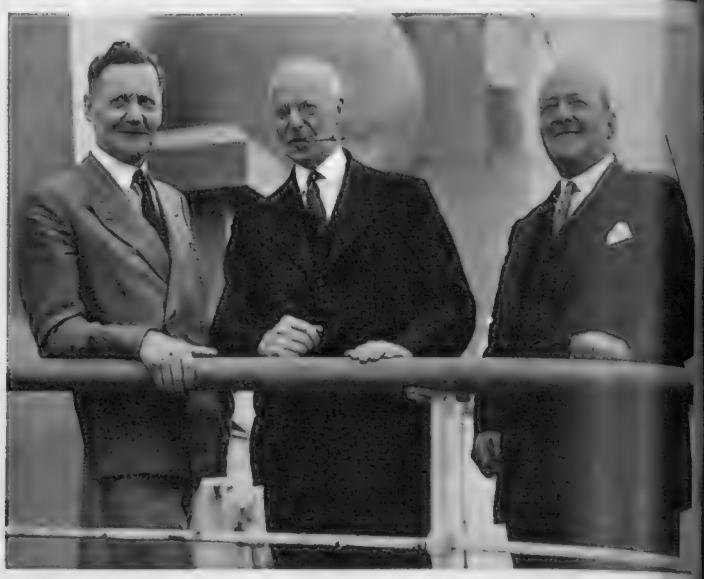
RESEARCH CHEMIST DR. WERNER TAKES A READING FROM THE THERMOHYDROGRAPH, which measures the relative humidity of the air throughout the National Gallery. A portable air-conditioning plant has been designed to control and to slow down changes of temperature and humidity

A RADIOGRAPH AND A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SAME PAINTING OF THE VIRGIN'S HEAD SEEN SIDE BY SIDE : The X-ray proved that the painting was not by Ercole Grandi, as believed previously, but by two artists who painted on top of the earlier artist's work. Begun by Costa, the picture was later completed by Maineri, who completely altered the face

PHYSICIST RAWLINS EXAMINES A RADIOGRAPH ON AN ILLUMINATED VIEWING SCREEN : He is responsible for radiography and micro-photography at the National Gallery. His main task is to carry out long-term research into the physics of painting. The radiograph is of the "Head of the Virgin"

A SURVEY OF THE HOME NEWS in PICTURES

FIVE INTERNATIONAL RECORDS FOR THE 1,200-C.C. AUSTIN: The standard production model, A.40, running on the Montlhery track, near Paris, covered 10,000 miles in 166 hours 40 mins. at an average speed of 60 m.p.h. Four drivers took turns at the wheel for the seven days and seven nights of continuous driving, with only one stop (after 151 hours) of two hours for a minor adjustment. The Class F (1,100 cc. to 1,500 c.c.) records were previously held by a Citroen, which averaged 58·5 m.p.h. for the 10,000 miles in 1933



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO DISCUSS MOTORING MATTERS WITH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EXPERTS: Sir Peirson Frank, Sir Frank Newson-Smith and Mr. W. V. Gibson on board the *Empress of France*. They are to spend six weeks away, during which time they will meet executives of automobile associations and clubs, with particular reference to attracting American motorists to Britain. Sir Peirson Frank, an eminent civil engineer and a member of the Ministry of Transport's Committee on Experimental Roads, is a member of the executive of the Automobile Association. Sir Frank Newson-Smith is vice-chairman of the A.A.; and Mr. W. V. Gibson has been general secretary since 1948. Membership of the A.A. has now reached 1,000,000—a rise of 700,000 since the end of the war

AN 8½-FT. STATUE FOR THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN: Manhattan-born sculptress Mitzi Solomon, with a 12-in. scale model of the large terra-cotta group which she has designed for the administrative building of the Festival of Britain. The group shows a man and woman standing against a bare, twisted tree and is called "Root Bodied Forth." Mitzi Solomon is married to an Englishman, Mr. Marcus Cunliffe, head of the Department of American Studies at Manchester University. She has two other commissions for the Festival—a 54-ft.-long decoration for the restaurant, and two sculptured door-handles

THE MARINES LEAVE CHATHAM AFTER NEARLY 200 YEARS: The ceremony of the Sedan Chair performed for the last time. Major-General R. A. R. Neville is "chaired" home after a full-dress dinner of the old garrison. The sedan chair has stood in the Royal Marines officers' mess for many years. When the Commandant dined with his officers on his retirement, it became tradition for him to be brought safely to his home in the chair, preceded and followed by senior subalterns bearing lamps. On arrival at the General's house, the evening is concluded with a "good-night" and three cheers for the officers

AMERICA'S "FREEDOM BELL" FOR BERLIN IS CAST IN AN ENGLISH FOUNDRY: Lifting the casting of the new bell at Messrs. Gillett and Johnson's works at Croydon. The bell weighs 10 tons and stands 8 ft. in height. It is to be set up in Berlin to mark the American "Crusade for Freedom" against Communist aggression. An inscription on the bell reads: "That this world, under God, shall have a new birth of Freedom"—a paraphrase of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. It will be exhibited during a tour of the United States before it goes to Germany to be set up in Communist-surrounded Berlin

THE FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON OF NEW FOREST PONIES AT BEAULIEU ROAD: Ponies and horses in the sale ring (left) and pens are scrutinised by buyers at the annual sale. The total of 500 animals was made up of broken horses and riding ponies as well as the unbroken New Forest ponies

RECONSTRUCTING ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WATERLOO ROAD, EXHIBITION CHURCH FOR THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN: The Rev. Edwin Rhys is in charge of St. John's, in the Waterloo Road, which has been selected as the Exhibition church for the Festival of Britain. The Church of St. John stands almost opposite one of the entrances of the South Bank Exhibition. It was hit by a bomb in 1940 while many people were sheltering in the crypt. The church was badly damaged, but the people taking shelter beneath it were all unhurt. Since then, services have been continued in the crypt. Arrangements for the use of the Festival Church will be under the supervision of a special committee representing the different Christian denominations, of which the Bishop of Woolwich is chairman

BIRD-WATCHERS IN FAIR ISLE: The Scottish bird observatory is to receive a grant of £3,000 from the Pilgrim Trust. Since the inauguration of the Fair Isle Bird Observatory by Mr. George Waterston in 1948, over 300 different species have been seen. The observatory is only used during seven months of the year by members who do their watching as a hobby. Birds seen at Fair Isle include a greenish tree-warbler from Asia—the last-named having been observed in Britain only twice before. A Pallas' grasshopper-warbler was seen for the first time

A STABLE-LAD ARTIST: Sam Thomas, a lad at Marcus Marsh's Newmarket stables, has never had a painting lesson, but possesses a natural talent. He is seen painting a portrait of Palestine, winner of this year's 2,000 Guineas, which has been commissioned by Mr. T. Brennan, secretary of Mr. Marsh's stables. Sam Thomas works in oils and also does decorations on ties and scarfs

THE RIVER WALL OF WHITEHALL PALACE

The Excavated Site which is Now Situated 300 Yards from the Embankment

Whitehall Palace, Thames-side home of England's monarchs through the Tudor and Stuart periods, was razed to the ground by fire about ten years after the accession of William and Mary. The Chapel Royal, the Great Hall and the Royal apartments near the Thames were burnt out and although William intended to have the Palace rebuilt by Wren he never did anything about it. Then, for nearly 250 years, its foundations vanished from sight until the Office of Works began excavations upon the site in the 1930's, revealing some of the ancient glories of the Palace. In the immediate pre-war days a section of the old river wall was brought to light.

During the past months work has been going ahead on the same section and the last of the six bastions has been revealed; and the site of the north-east river wall has been more or less completely excavated. This wall of Kentish ragstone stands 50 ft. in front of the first Thames Embankment and 300 ft. behind the existing Embankment. Above it were the Queen's apartments, and behind it was the famous Privy Garden of Whitehall Palace. An earlier medieval wall has been found on the north-west side of the Henry VIII wall and the outer boundary wall of a medieval lane, leading from King Street to the river. This lane was known as Lamb Lane. The ground now occupied by Richmond Terrace was added to Whitehall Palace by King Henry VIII in 1545 and was planted out as an orchard.

Owing to the fine state of preservation of the river wall it has been decided to preserve it as a monument. It will be taken down stone by stone and re-erected elsewhere.

THE MARK OF A TUDOR CRAFTSMAN REVEALED ON THE EXCAVATED RIVER WALL WHICH ONCE FORMED THE FRONTAGE OF WHITEHALL PALACE, ACQUIRED BY HENRY VIII FROM WOLSEY: The wall was a continuation of that begun by Wolsey as a frontage to the Palace and its Privy Garden on the river edge. Many such marks or signs exist

LOOKING DOWN ON THE WHITEHALL PALACE EXCAVATIONS FROM THE NEW MONSTER BUILDING: The excavations on the site of the old Tudor Palace, begun in pre-war days, are now more or less complete. Much of the north-east river wall on the Embankment has been found in good preservation. The wall is to be taken down and re-erected elsewhere

THE INNER AND OUTER WALLS OF THE OLD PALACE, SHOWING SOME OF THE ORIGINAL SIX BASTIONS: The bastions helped to protect the Palace from the very fast-flowing Thames tides. The old wall now stands about 300 ft. from the present Embankment. It was not until the '60's of the last century that work was begun on the Embankment we know to-day. At that time the Thames was compressed in width by at least 100 yards

THE COURT-MARTIAL SCENE IN DENIS CANNAN'S "TRADITIONAL COMEDY," *CAPTAIN CARVALLO*, AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE: Left to right are Diana Wynyard as the farmer's wife; Peter Finch as the philosophising Professor Winke and Richard Goolden as the farmer (both in the local Resistance' movement); Thomas Heathcote as the Captain's batman; and James Donald as the dashing Captain Carvallo. The play is presented by Sir Laurence Olivier, the director (with Gilbert Miller) of the St. James's Theatre. Sir Laurence and Lady Olivier have left for Hollywood, where they are both to make films. *Captain Carvallo* tells the story of the young captain of an enemy country who billets himself on a farmhouse during a "long war." The farmer is away on a mission for the local Resistance movement and another member of the movement, a scientist, has arrived at the farmhouse, explaining that he has exchanged jobs (and clothes) with the farmer. When the enemy captain arrives, the scientist finds it necessary to pretend that he is the farmer. Thus the stage is set with a situation suitable for bedroom farce. When the farmer himself turns up in the person of Richard Goolden the farcical element is strong. But the play has far more to it than the relation of plot suggests, being a mixture of comedy, satire and romance, with a dash of philosophy thrown in

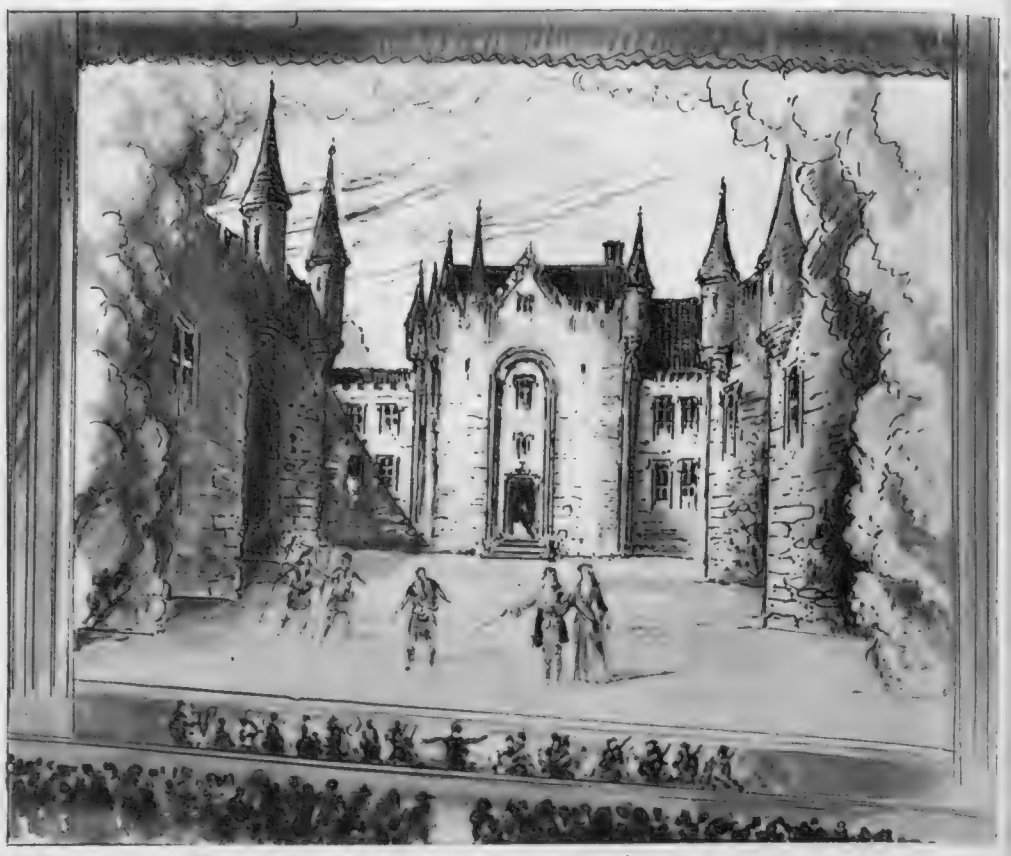
MOIRA SHEARER MAKES ANOTHER FILM: The famous dancer of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company with Frederick Ashton and Pamela Brown in a ballet scene from *The Tales of Hoffmann*, which is being made at the Shepperton Studios. After her great success in *The Red Shoes*, Moira Shearer turned down a number of offers from British and Hollywood film companies to make another ballet picture. She has now agreed to leave the stage for a short time for another film, and is seen, on the set, as Olympia, the doll in Act I, dancing with the celebrated choreographer, Frederick Ashton, as Cochenille. On the left is Pamela Brown as Nicklaus

THEATRE AND BALLET-FILM

Captain Carvallo at St. James's Theatre: Moira Shearer Makes Another Film

DIANA WYNYARD AND JAMES DONALD IN *CAPTAIN CARVALLO*: The young captain of "an enemy Power" turns his charm on the farmer's wife after he has commandeered billets on disputed territory

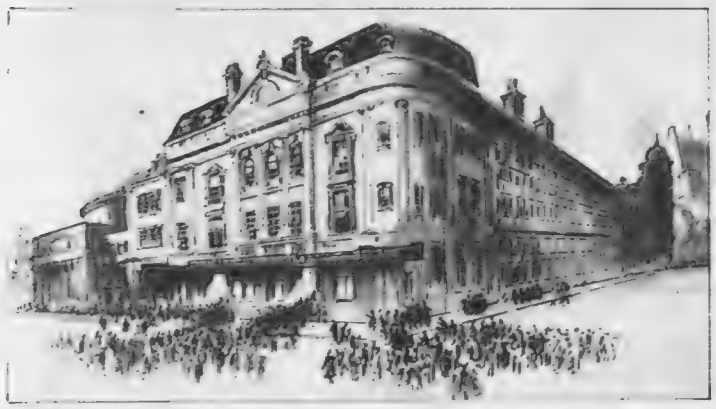
PLAYHOUSE CLOSE, WHERE JOHN HOME'S TRAGEDY "DOUGLAS" WAS FIRST PERFORMED: The Close is entered by a stone archway on the south side of the High Street. *Douglas* was first performed on December 14, 1756, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to interest David Garrick in its production in London



"MY NAME IS NORVAL": This is the famous line in *Douglas* which was quoted by Jane Austen in the incident of the amateur theatricals in "Mansfield Park." Norval was Lady Randolph's son by her first husband, and had been brought up by Old Norval, a shepherd. The part was a favourite one of John Kemble's, although the play had been refused by David Garrick

DRAMA AT THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

The Revival of John Home's Eighteenth-century Tragedy *Douglas*



THE LYCEUM THEATRE, WHERE THE GLASGOW CITIZENS' THEATRE ARE GIVING THE FESTIVAL PRODUCTION OF "DOUGLAS": Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson are playing the leading roles of Lady and Lord Randolph in the tragedy produced by their son, John Casson

THE ENTRANCE TO PLAYHOUSE CLOSE: The archway to the Close in the High Street may be seen in the centre of the drawing. The revival of John Home's tragedy has its first performance at the Lyceum next Monday. After the close of the Festival on September 9, the company goes to the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow

John Home's tragedy *Douglas* was partly founded on the Scottish ballad of "Childe Maurice." David Garrick did not see its merits and it was put into rehearsal in Edinburgh, where it made an instant success. Home again went to London with the manuscript the following year and this time interested Rich, who presented it on March 14, 1757, with Peg Wolfington playing Lady Randolph and Barry as young Norval. It was well received and Gray said that it had "retrieved the true language of the stage, which had been lost for 200 years."

It tells the story of Lady Randolph's son, who was hidden and exposed at birth because he was hated by Sir Malcolm, his mother's father. He was found and brought up by Old Norval, a shepherd. When eighteen years old he saved the life of Lord Randolph, his mother's second husband, who rewarded him with a commission in the Army. Meanwhile, Glenalvon, Lord Randolph's heir-presumptive, became jealous of the new favourite and persuaded Randolph that the young man was too familiar with Lady Randolph, who had, by now, discovered that Norval was her own son. Norval was waylaid, killed Glenalvon, and was, in turn, killed by Lord Randolph. After the tragedy, Randolph discovered that he had slain his wife's son. The play closes with the distracted Lady Randolph flinging herself from a precipice and Lord Randolph setting off to the war then raging between Scotland and Denmark. The present production is an affair of the Casson family. Produced by John Casson for the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre Company, it has his mother and father, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson, in the parts of Lady and Lord Randolph. The Citizens' Theatre is also presenting a new play by James Bridie, *The Queen's Comedy*; and Eric Linklater's *The Atom Doctor*.

It is estimated that 250,000 people will visit Edinburgh for the fourth year of the International Festival of Music and Drama. £55,000 worth of tickets were sold in the first month in which bookings could be made, and about 65 per cent. of the reservations came from abroad. Orchestras include the Orchestre Nationale de la Radiodiffusion Française; the Orchestra of La Scala, Milan; and the Statsradiofonien Orchestra of Copenhagen. British orchestras include the Hallé, under Sir John Barbirolli; the Royal Philharmonic, under Sir Thomas Beecham; and the B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra with Ian Whyte. There are three ballet companies this year—the Ballet Theatre Incorporated, of New York; the Grand Ballet de Monte Carlo; and Rosario and Antonio giving performances of traditional Spanish dancing. The Glyndebourne Opera Company is giving Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*; and Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos*.

JOHN HOME'S HOUSE IN HANOVER STREET: Home lived in the house, which still stands, for many years. He was born at Leith in 1722, a distant connection of the Earls of Home, and was educated at Leith Grammar School and Edinburgh University. He died at Merchiston in his eighty-sixth year

THE WEST INDIAN FIELDERS WERE ON THEIR TOES AS ENGLAND BEGAN THE SECOND INNINGS IN THE LAST TEST OF THE SERIES: Hutton, who had made 202 not out in the first innings and all but saved the follow-on, is seen ringed by fielders as he groped for runs on a difficult wicket. Hutton made two at this second venture

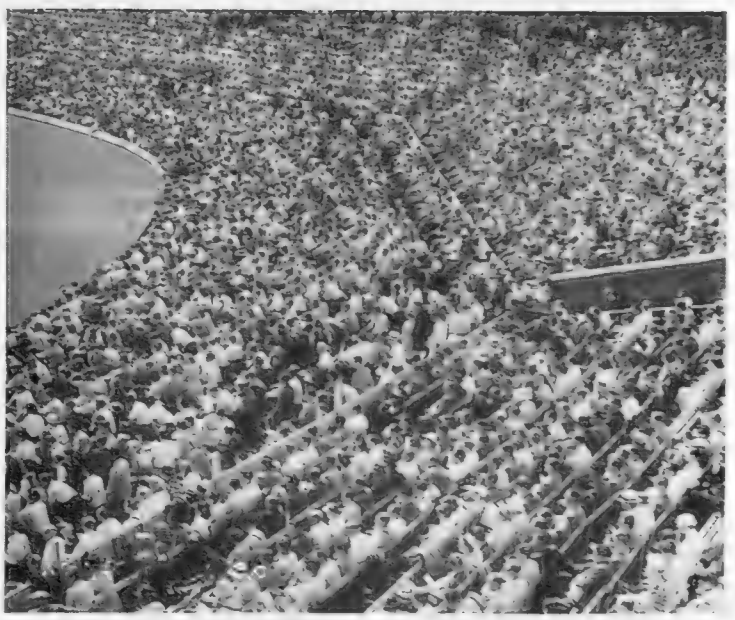
A WONDER CATCH BY CHRISTIANI SENDS HUTTON BACK TO THE PAVILION: The West Indian player is seen diving to take the ball and to dismiss England's No. 1 for two runs. After a brief second-wicket stand by Simpson and Sheppard, the England team collapsed, and the West Indies emerged winners of the Test rubber after only four days' play out of the five allotted for the match

English cricket is indeed in the doldrums as a result of the Test series played this summer, and the West Indies return home with three victories to England's one gained in the rubber. All sorts of extenuating circumstances could be found for the English failure in the last Test, but the fact remains that throughout the series the visitors have played the better cricket and England has had no combination of bowlers to compare with Ramadhin and Valentine. In the last Test the weather played a vital part, and England, just failing to save the follow-on, went in again on a treacherous wicket. The resultant collapse was not unexpected, with Valentine making the ball come off the pitch at the most disconcerting angles. England has never had a less auspicious prelude to an Australian tour than the summer of 1950 has provided

ENGLISH CRICKET IN THE DOLDRUMS

THE WEST INDIES TRIUMPH IN THE TEST SERIES

HILTON IS CLEAN-BOWLED BY THE PERSISTENT GODDARD: The young Lancashire player loses his off stump in his first innings in Test cricket. He was also not particularly successful with the ball



THE "GROUND FULL" NOTICES WENT UP AT THE OVAL FOR THE LAST OF THE TESTS: This was a section of the crowd which watched the start of the match and saw the tourists begin to build up their formidable score

AFTER THE RUBBER MATCH WAS OVER: *Left*—Police attempting to hold at bay enthusiastic West Indian supporters who, just as at Lord's earlier in the summer, rushed on to the ground to congratulate their compatriots at the end of the game. The law brought them sternly to heel and there was no Calypso performance. *Right*—Goddard and Brown, the rival captains, cutting a cake in the pavilion after the match. The West Indian victory was duly toasted in champagne

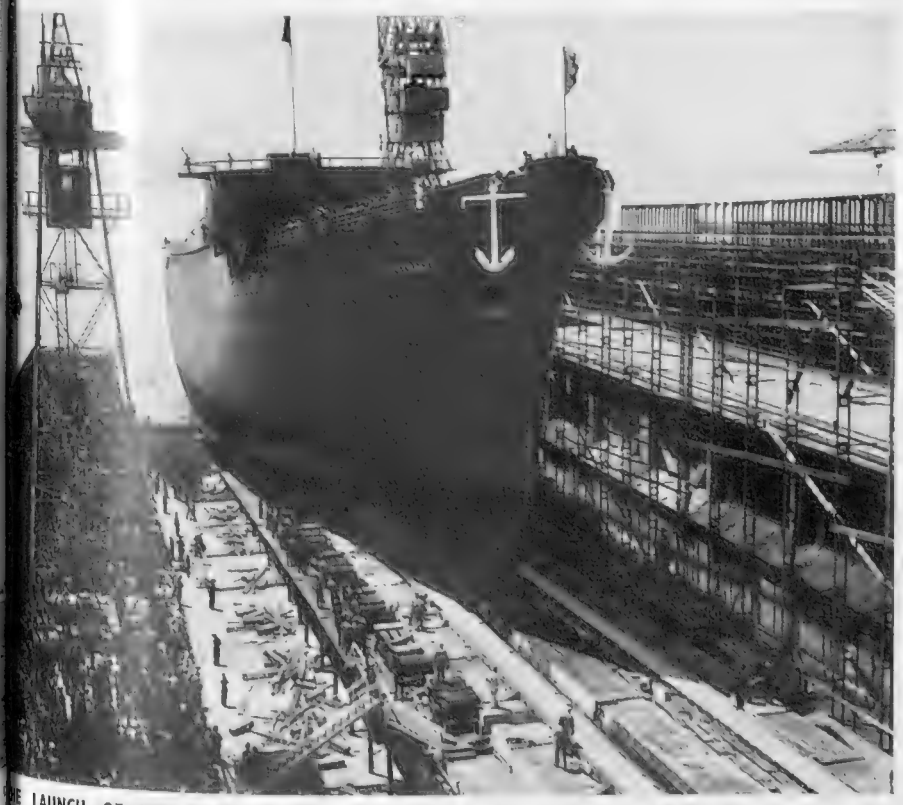
A TALL SHIP PUTS IN AT "POMPEY": The Brazilian training vessel *Almirante Saldanha*, a four-masted barquentine, arriving at Portsmouth on her annual training cruise in European waters. When this picture was taken the vessel was firing a salute, which was answered by the shore batteries. The *Almirante Saldanha*, with a displacement of 3,325 tons, was built in 1933 at Barrow by Vickers-Armstrong, and she has a total sail area of nearly 26,000 square feet. Her auxiliary Diesel engines provide a speed of between 11 and 12 knots. Included in her crew of 350 there are 100 midshipmen and cadets

TALL SHIPS and BIG SHIPS

Pictorial News from European Ports and Shipyards

H.M.S. "THESEUS," DESTINED FOR KOREA, LEAVING PORTSMOUTH FOR TRIALS PREPARATORY TO HER DEPARTURE FOR THE FAR EAST: During a routine examination of the carrier's gyro-compass installation certain defects were found and sabotage was suspected. The damage was not serious and, in fact, could be repaired from the ship's own resources. The *Theseus*, a light Fleet carrier of the Glory class, has a displacement of 13,350 tons and, excluding air squadron personnel, has a complement of about 840 during peacetime service. She carries forty aircraft and her guns include twenty-four 2-pounder pom-poms and nineteen 40-mm. Bofors

USY DAYS IN HE PORT OF TRIESTE : Vessels on the stocks in the great shipbuilding yards at the ad of the Adriatic, where the 13,000-ton liner *Australia* has just been launched r the Lloyd-Triestino Company, and other liners and freighters are either in course f construction or on the drawing-board. It was in July 1948 that the Council for the Or nisation for European Economic Co-operation, meeting in Paris, decided to admit the Free Terri y of Trieste as a member of the E.R.P. nations. As a result of these Marshall Aid allocations, rieste has regained her former prosperity as a shipbuilding centre, and the rebuilding of the Llo Triestino fleet is itself expected to contribute to future permanent employment in the port and to steady influx of foreign currency. The population of the seaport city is about 270,000



HE LAUNCH OF THE LINER "AUSTRALIA" FROM THE TRIESTE YARDS : The vessel going down the slipway to enter the waters of the Adriatic. She is the first new liner built since the war for the famous Lloyd-Triestino Company. Marshall Aid is contributing 40 per cent. towards the construction of three 13,000-ton liners in Trieste dockyards

"LIBERTÉ" PREPARES FOR SEA AGAIN : This is one of the curious funnels of the French transatlantic liner. The *Liberté* was taken over in 1946 under Franco-German reparations, and has now been prepared for sea at a cost of £7,000,000. *Liberté*, the third largest liner in the world, was formerly the record-breaking German liner *Europa*, at one time the holder of the Atlantic blue riband. In 1930 the *Europa* made the passage from Cherbourg to America in 4 days 17 hours 6 mins., thus beating the record set up by her sister-ship, the *Bremen*. In 1932 the *Europa* bettered this time by over an hour, but subsequently her records were surpassed by *Empress of Britain*, *Normandie* and *Queen Mary*

The World of Books

THE TRIBULATIONS OF A POLYGAMIST

An American Historical Novel With its Setting in Salt Lake City at the Close of the Nineteenth Century

THERE has been no more dramatic story in the history of the United States than that of the Westward trek of the Mormon people under Brigham Young, and their founding of the great settlement of Salt Lake City. Needless to say, it has provided the theme for more than one film and countless novels. Ardyth Kennelly, writing her first novel, has, however, essayed something much harder in presenting THE PEACEABLE KINGDOM (Victor Gollancz. 12s. 6d.), giving a cross-section of life among the Mormons in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the sons and daughters of the pioneers were firmly established in Utah and the territory which they had won was on the verge of incorporation in the United States. The great problem at the time (and the central theme of Miss Kennelly's book) was that of polygamy. Under the Edmunds Act polygamy and unlawful cohabitation were punishable by fines and imprisonment, and those who still followed in the steps of the leader, who was survived by twenty-five wives and more than forty children, had to do so by stealth. Federal officers of the law even kept watch on their homes. Miss Kennelly handles this piquant theme with notable skill and a delightful sense of humour. Her characters are for the most part Scandinavian members of the Mormon community, Olaf, the tailor, Sigrid, the Norwegian first wife, and Linnea, the Swedish second wife. "Sigrid thought that being Swedish on both sides was the main trouble with Linnea. Linnea thought that Sigrid had so many drawbacks because she was of Norwegian descent. The truth was that they only had the one husband, and their pique made them find fault with each other. One husband was really not quite enough." Miss Kennelly, who grew up in a Mormon community and whose grandfather lived alternately with two wives until the day of his death, clearly writes with first-hand knowledge, and her knowledge of the varying facets of the Scandinavian character, the deep-rooted antipathy that sometimes flares up between Norwegian and Swede, is as considerable as is her understanding of the doings of the Latter Day Saints. *The Peaceable Kingdom* has no dramatic climax. It drifts steadily along through the trials and tribulations of frontier life, and some may feel that, as a novel, it lacks craftsmanship and direction, the author too often turning into byways and backwaters. On the other hand, here is history against a domestic background, set down with warmth, humour and sympathy. Not the least of Miss Kennelly's virtues is her ability to write free and easy dialogue which has the authentic touch. Grammatical niceties take a decidedly back place.

Another historical first novel with an American nineteenth-century pioneering background, but more full-blooded in theme and more essentially in the dramatic and romantic tradition, is Margaret Lee Runbeck's HOPE OF EARTH (Peter Davies. 12s. 6d.). The publishers declare that the book is said to have been read by 8,000,000 people in the New World, and no doubt over here it will be a best-seller, though on a more modest scale. It could hardly be otherwise with such a theme. *Hope of Earth* begins in Philadelphia in the '30's of the last century, in the days of the Jacksonian Revolution. Hero and heroine are Stephen Phelps and his wife Amoret, and we see them first in the charmed circle of Pennsylvania society, living lives of luxurious ease. The crash of 1837 shatters their inheritance, and Stephen and his wife strike out West. On the frontier Amoret finds strength and solace in the ploughed earth and the deep woods, Stephen finds squalor and stupidity. How they worked out their destiny together provides the material for this robust and sometimes exciting novel on the heroic scale.

Everything knowable about Milton has probably been set down by his many biographers, the most important of them being Professor Masson, whose six-volume life of the poet, with its careful references to original sources, set Milton against the political, ecclesiastical and literary history of his time. Pattison, Brooke, Garnett and Walter Raleigh were other biographers of Milton in the nineteenth century, while in modern times W. Harris, E. W. M. Tillyard, D. Saurat, M. A. Larson and Rose Macaulay have all given their interpretations of the character of the majestic poet who was something of a truculent rebel in general outlook, a bitter though brilliant critic and, above all, a master craftsman in his chosen field. Rose Macaulay has been a particularly discerning biographer of Milton. In 1933 she wrote: "His tremendous imagination penetrates chaos and the spheres, but never human soul, creates for us a universe, a glorious garden, or the very desolation of human despair, but not the subtler play of mind and heart. . . . He died a vanquished and embittered idealist, in a world in which he had never come to terms, nor could." Miss Macaulay's was indeed a brilliant summing-up of the poet's contradictory nature; but hers is not the last word, and his controversial figure remains of the deepest interest if only by reason of the fact that Milton in his day gave such eloquent answers to questions which still divide mankind. Let us now see how a scholarly American looks upon him. Professor James Holly Hanford, whose *Milton Handbook* has long been in standard use, and who has written many papers on various aspects of the poet's life and work, is the author of JOHN MILTON ENGLISHMAN (Victor Gollancz. 16s.). Professor Hanford describes it as a critical biography. He shows the man of higher sensitiveness and intelligence who undertakes to play a part in affairs, but, finding that events will not obey his will, takes refuge in a symbolic world. Milton's long and gallant struggle against blindness, his refusal to be overwhelmed by this calamity, and his bitter inward conflict with himself to overcome it, are revealed by Professor Hanford in a series of carefully selected quotations. His autobiographical interpretation of "Samson Agonistes" is of special significance, and the Professor indeed believes that in that poem much is allowed to come to utterance that elsewhere in Milton's work is suppressed or disguised or sublimated, notably the poet's belief in his own divine mission, his recognition of himself as a champion of freedom. *John Milton Englishman* is not by any means an easy book to read, although its style is free and flowing. It demands no little concentration. It is essentially the work of a scholar for students of poetry, but it is a fair, frank, personal and, above all, learned interpretation of one of the most brilliant sons of the Renaissance.

Richard Aldington has compiled an anthology of the writers whose religion was beauty. He calls it THE RELIGION OF BEAUTY: SELECTIONS FROM THE ÆSTHETES (Heinemann. Ltd. 12s. 6d.), and it is apparently an outcome of reading and notes made in preparing selections from Wilde and Pater. Swinburne, Rossetti, Oscar Wilde, George Meredith, Andrew Lang, W. E. Henley, George Moore, Theodore Watts Dunton, Francis Thompson and a host of other familiar names are all there. The volume is specially valuable as it recalls also the work of some of the minor poets who were a product of the age of æstheticism, notably that brilliant sonneteer, the late Lord Alfred Douglas. Six lines of Douglas's from "The City of the Soul" are typical of his poetic imagery, and incidentally recall the now forgotten man he tutored, T. W. H. Crosland:

Within my soul are some mean gardens found
Where drooped flowers are, and unsung melodies,
And all companioning of piteous things.
But in the midst is one high terraced ground,
Where level lawns sweep through the stately trees
And the great peacocks walk like painted kings.

John Gloag, an authority on architecture and furnishing and a writer of ability since the days when his erudition was made available weekly to the cabinet-makers of the Curtain Road, produced in 1930 an account of the character of English architecture and the men who helped to form that character. It was something of a classic, and now, brought up to date and with the added virtue of illustrations which give point to the text, it appears in a revised form. MEN AND BUILDINGS (Chantry Publications. 35s.), unusually enough, has an epilogue in the form of a short story. The short story is less than four pages in length. It is very much to the point, and, incidentally, bears testimony to Mr. Gloag's originality of mind.

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MAKING THE FILM VERSION OF ALAN PATON'S BEST-SELLER, "CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY": Canada Lee (left), the American Negro who plays the role of the Rev. Stephan Kumalo, is seen walking up the dirt road from Carisbrooke, near Ixopo, Natal, with Charles McRae in one of the first sequences of the film. Mr. Paton has himself been giving assistance in details of the production

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ON THE SET AT IXOPO: Alan Paton and Zoltan Korda talking together during a lunch break in the course of the filming of Mr. Paton's book, *Cry the Beloved Country*

AMERICA BOUND: Sir Laurence Olivier, who is on the way to Hollywood, seen in conversation with Helen Hayes at London Airport before they left on the same plane. On the right is Miss Holman, Sir Laurence's stepdaughter, also on her way to Hollywood. Sir Laurence is to play a leading part in Paramount's *Sister Carrie*

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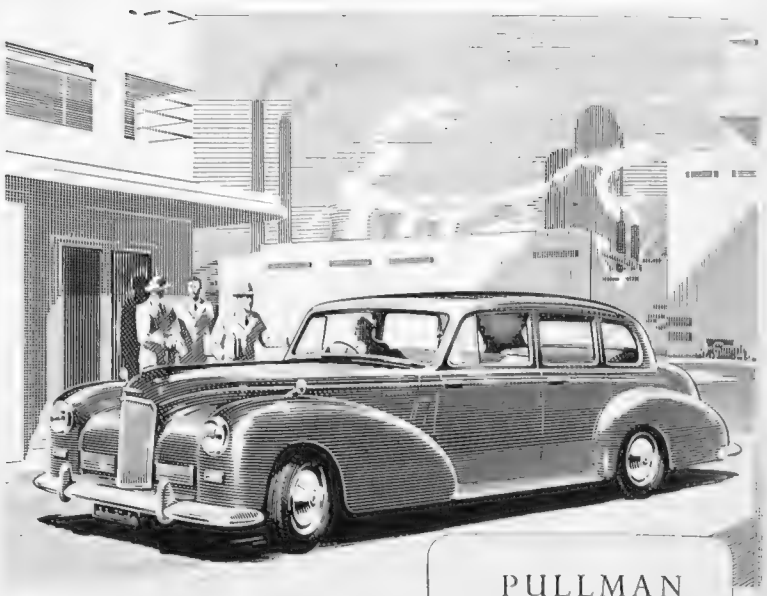

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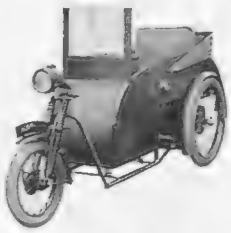

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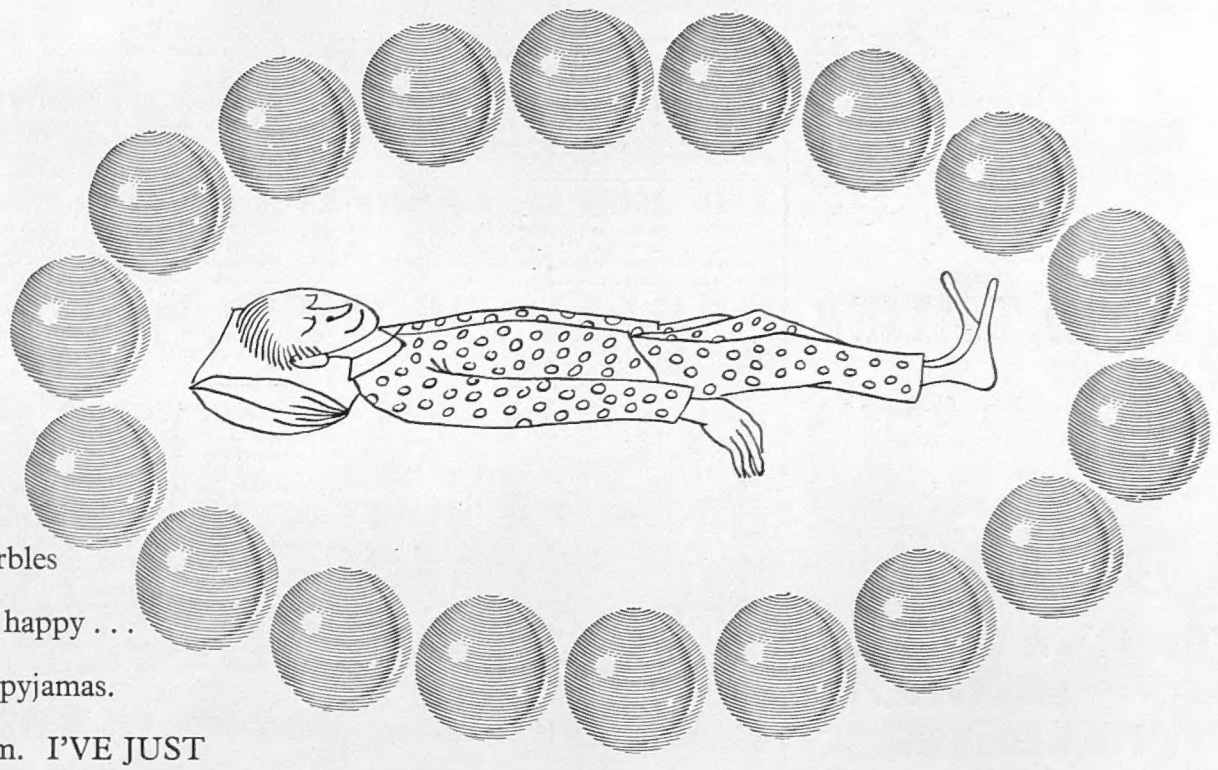

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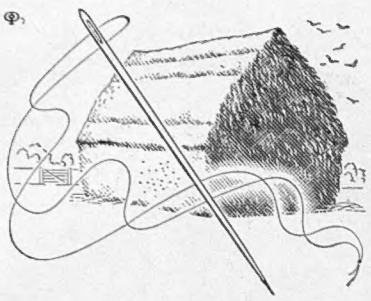

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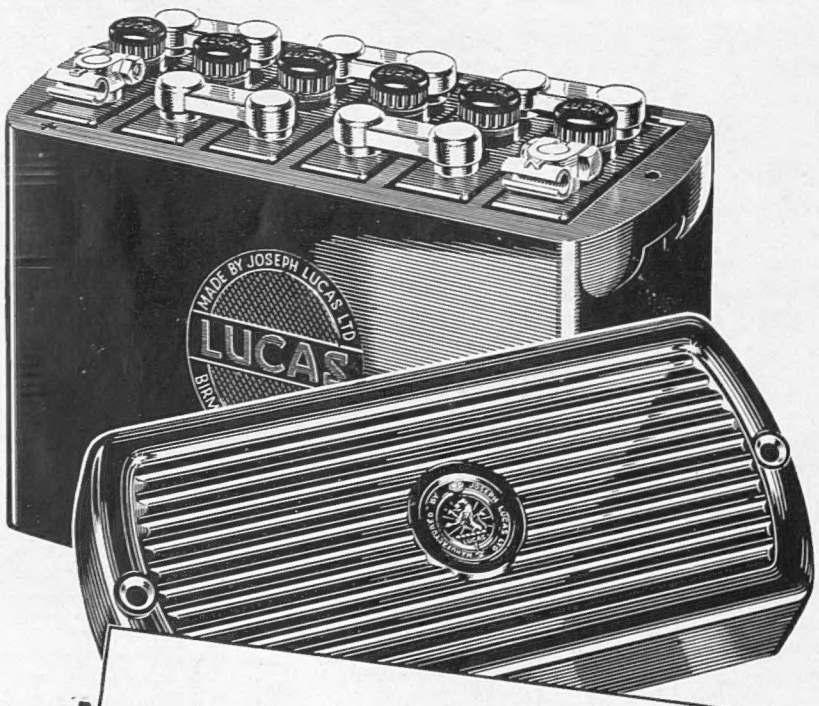

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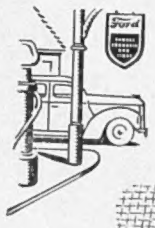

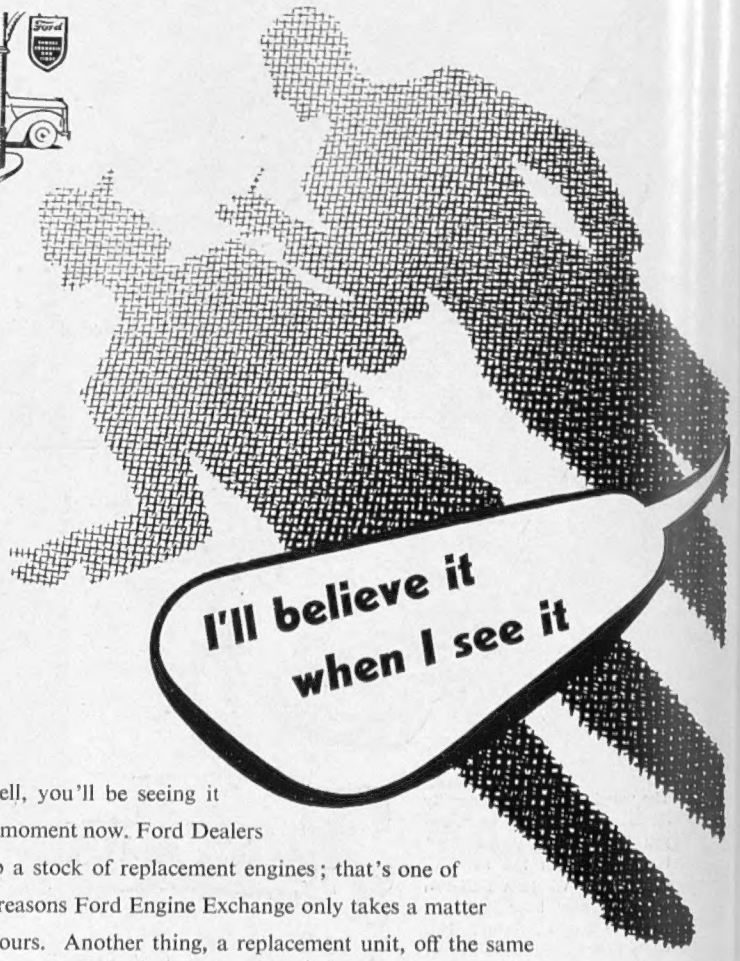

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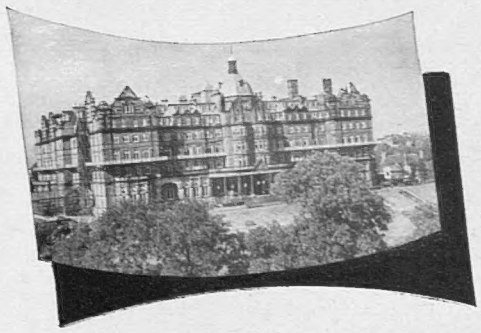

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